

JPRS 73844

16 July 1979

No. 2131

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 73844	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2131			5. Report Date 16 July 1979	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
15. Supplementary Notes			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input type="checkbox"/> Niger
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Angola	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input type="checkbox"/> Nigeria
Economics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Benin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ethiopia	<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input type="checkbox"/> Togo
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			<input type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input type="checkbox"/> Uganda
c. COSATI Field/Group		02, 5D, 5C, 5K		<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161			19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 209
			20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

16 July 1979

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2131

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

South Africa Reportedly Preparing Raids in Angola (THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, 5 May 79).....	1
Opinion Survey, Analysis of African-European Relations (DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, 4 Jun 79).....	2
Rationale of Opinion Survey Analysis of Survey Results, by Roland Malet Tabulated Survey Results EEC's Relations With Africa, Third World, by Roland Malet	
Suspension of Lome 2 Talks Reported (Philippe Lemaitre; LE MONDE, 27-28 May 79).....	17
Revised Lome Convention To Result in More Aid for Kenya (DAILY NATION, 14 Jun 79).....	20
Fifth ECOWAS Summit Launches 'Common Market' (Pierre Biarnes; LE MONDE, 29 May 79).....	21
Ivorian-Ghanaian Energy Cooperation Reported (FRATERNITE-MATIN, 8 May 79).....	23
AIAFD Holds Fifth Meeting in Abidjan (FRATERNITE-MATIN, 18 May 79).....	25
Latest Developments in OMVS Program Implementation Noted (Karl Lavrencic; WEST AFRICA, 18 Jun 79).....	27

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

• Swiss Mediator Discusses Work of Dividing EAC's Assets (Victor Umbright Interview; SUNDAY NATION, 17 Jun 79).....	30
Increased Angola-Cape Verde Cooperation Studied (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 May 79).....	32
Kenya, Tanzania To Cooperate in Wiping Out Poachers (DAILY NATION, 18 Jun 79).....	34
Uganda Owes Kenya Railways Four Million Shillings (DAILY NATION, 13 Jun 79).....	35
Briefs	
'VOICE OF ZIMBABWE' Program	36
Advisers in Zambia, Mozambique	36
African Lusophone Meeting Planned	37
South Africa-Mozambique Trade	37
Malabo-Douala Air Link Reported	37
TAAG Plane Damaged	38
Algerian Oil for Ghana	38

ANGOLA

Unity Must Be Forged Among All Revolutionary Elements (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 24 May 79).....	39
Foreign Minister Warns of Consequences in Puppets' Recognition (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 25 May 79).....	41
Two Bombs Explode in Luanda Market (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 29 May 79).....	43
DISA Communique	
Heinous Crime, Editorial	
Class Origin Is Not Sole Factor in Revolutionary Stance (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 26 May 79).....	45
Internal Trade Sabotage Aimed Against Workers (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 23 May 79).....	47
Firm Reiteration of Foreign Policy Stand on Southern Africa (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 27 May 79).....	49

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Neto Praises Kwanza-Norte Province Leadership (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 29 May 79).....	51
Joint Communique With Hungary Published (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 May 79).....	54
New Law To Correct Wage Inequities, Benefit Working Classes (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 7 Jun 79).....	55
Acute Housing Shortage Major Challenge to Revolution (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 31 May 79).....	58
Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 May 79).....	60
Multi-Member Commission Established To Support Coffee Harvest (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 23 May 79).....	61
Briefs	
Congratulatory Message to Tito	63
Romanian Railroad Car Delivery	63
Corruption in People's Stores	63
Writers Conference Closes	64
Potatoes From Poland	64
OMA Delegation to Yugoslavia	64
South African Attack	65

BOTSWANA

Khama: Revolution Would Be Disastrous for Nation (POST, 19 Jun 79).....	66
--	----

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Mission of Jurists Invited by Emperor Bokassa (Paul-Jean Franceschini; LE MONDE, 24 May 79).....	67
Sylvestre Bangui Discusses FLO's Objectives (Sylvestre Bangui; DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, 4 Jun 79).....	69
French Military, Technical, Economic Assistance Noted (LE MONDE, 24 May 79).....	73

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Economic Problems, Possible Termination of French Aid Noted Noted (WEST AFRICA, 18 Jun 79).....	76
---	----

CHAD

End of Foreign Interference, Concessions Required for Peace (Moriba Magassouba; DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, 4 Jun 79).....	79
--	----

Livestock Threatened With Reduction in Numbers (LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE, 7-13 Jun 72).....	82
--	----

Briefs Joint Action Front Formed	84
-------------------------------------	----

GAMBIA

Briefs Soviet Cooperation Protocol Signed	85
--	----

GHANA

Troubled Situation, Revolutionary Council's Obscure Goals Discussed (J. P. Langellier; LE MONDE, 19 Jun 79).....	86
--	----

National Welfare Society: Trial Rules Should Be Published (DAILY GRAPHIC, 15 Jun 79).....	89
---	----

Student Union Asks for Top Civil Servants Investigation (GHANAIAN TIMES, 9 Jun 79).....	90
--	----

Deep roots of Corruption in Society Analyzed (WEST AFRICA, 18 Jun 79).....	91
---	----

Building of Engine Oil Plant at Tema Announced (Nelson Duah; DAILY GRAPHIC, 15 Jun 79).....	93
--	----

Briefs TUC Democratization Call	95
Assets Disclosure	95

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
GUINEA	
Progress of Revolution Discussed (Moriba Magassouba; DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, 19 Jun 79)...	96
IVORY COAST	
Briefs World Bank Loan	99
KENYA	
Moi Calls on All Parties To Chart New Course for Rhodesia (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 15 Jun 79).....	100
Cotu Coast Area Secretary Warrakah Dismissed (DAILY NATION, 13 Jun 79).....	102
Dismissal Protested Cotu Employees Need Union, Editorial	
Voters' Registration Starts, To End by 15 July (DAILY NATION, various dates).....	104
Registration Data Citizens Must Report Registration Offenses, Editorial	
Secret Night Meetings: A Threat to Democracy (Joe Kadhi; SUNDAY NATION, 17 Jun 79).....	107
Rules Regarding Taxation of Married Couples Fall Short (Editorial; DAILY NATION, 17 Jun 79).....	109
Moi Expected To Receive Further UK Assistance (Joe Rodrigues; SUNDAY NATION, 17 Jun 79).....	111
Belgian Air Agreement Signed (DAILY NATION, 15 Jun 79).....	113
Illegally Imported Arms Lead to Crime Wage (DAILY NATION, 16 Jun 79).....	114

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Relief Shipments to Flooded Areas To Continue (DAILY NATION, 15 Jun 79).....	115
Data in Economic Survey 1979 Useful for Businessmen (Kul Bhushan; SUNDAY NATION, 17 Jun 79).....	116
Labor Commissioner Takes Measures To End Strike (DAILY NATION, 19 Jun 79).....	118
Sitin Staged Over Wage Deductions (DAILY NATION, 19 Jun 79).....	119
Maize, Produce Board's Mismanagement Results in Funds Loss (DAILY NATION, 19 Jun 79).....	120
LESOTHO	
Briefs Delegation to Oil Countries	121
LIBERIA	
Former Minister Raps Government, PAL Errors (G. Henry Andrews; THE LIBERIAN AGE, 19 Jun 79)...	122
Air Liberia Suspends All Flights to Harper City (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 19 Jun 79).....	125
LTC Granted Investment Incentive To Produce African Prints (THE LIBERIAN AGE, 19 Jun 79).....	126
Briefs 'XINHUA' Opens Monrovia Office	127
MOZAMBIQUE	
Machel Speaks at Central Committee Meeting Closing (NOTICIAS, 17 Jun 79).....	128
Machel at CC Meeting: Members' Behavior Under Scrutiny (Samora Machel; NOTICIAS, 15 Jun 79).....	131

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Rice Harvest Activities Detailed (NOTICIAS, 16, 17 Jun 79).....	139
Large Number of Volunteers Poor Weather Conditions	
Briefs	
Cubans Hailed	141
RHODESIA	
Rhodesian 'Foreign Alternative' Condemned (NOTICIAS, 17 Jun 79).....	142
Regime Accused of Massacring Innocent (THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, 12 May 79).....	143
South African Involvement in Conflict Hit (THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, 21 May 79).....	146
More Whites Reportedly Fleeing Country (THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, 5 May 79).....	148
ZIPRA Reports on Military Activities (THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE, 12 May 79).....	149
Briefs	
SALT II, Rhodesian Link	152
SACTU Donation	152
SENEGAL	
Briefs	
Development Plan Reduced	153
SOUTH AFRICA	
Soweto Riots Anniversary Deserved Peacefully (Various sources, 18, 19 Jun 79).....	154
Report of Meetings 'POST' Editorial	
Natal Independence Sentiment Discussed (John Ryan; RAND DAILY MAIL, 21 Jun 79).....	157

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

New Information Bill Would Legalize Scandal Actions (Editorial; RAND DAILY MAIL, 21 Jun 79).....	160
Bishop Tutu Rejects Koornhof Invitation (THE CITIZEN, 15, 16 Jun 79).....	161
Tutu Decision Announcement Buthelezi Criticism	
Government Rejects Some Riskiest Recommendations on Pass Laws (RAND DAILY MAIL, 21 Jun 79).....	163
Government White Paper, by Helen Zille Black Reaction, by Ameen Akhalwaya	
Showdown Looms Between Black Unions, Government (Stephen Orpen; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 17 Jun 79).....	166
Botha Explains Cabinet, Department Changes (THE CITIZEN, 15 Jun 79).....	168
Botha Plans Newspaper for Southern Africa (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 6 Jun 79).....	169
Prime Minister Travel, Party Congresses Schedule (THE CITIZEN, 16 Jun 79).....	170
Friction Increasing in National Party (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 10 Jun 79).....	171
Parliament Session, Parties' Situation Reviewed (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 15 Jun 79).....	174
'POST' Calls for Rectification of Kruger Measures (Editorial; POST, 15 Jun 79).....	176
Matanzima Rebuts Qoboza Criticism of Transkei (POST, 18 Jun 79).....	178
Horwood Reviews Venda's Economic Situation (RAND DAILY MAIL, 21 Jun 79).....	179

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Briefs	
Railway Sabotage Attempt	180
Lesotho Terrorists Intercepted	180
TANZANIA	
Briefs	
Cost to Tanzania of Ugandan War	181
ZAMBIA	
Future of East Africa Described as 'Hopeful' (John Worall; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Jun 79).....	182
Preparations for Commonwealth Conference Continuing (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Jun 79).....	184
MEMACO Director Notes Cobalt Sales Earnings (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 25 Jun 79).....	186
Indeco Director Asks Government To Review Workers' Wages (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 25 Jun 79).....	188
Muuka's Disclosures Review of Salaries of All Employees Needed, Editorial	
Nine Strikers Dismissed (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Jun 79).....	191
ZIMCO Employees' Participation in Elections Clarified (Patrick Fungamwango; ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 25 Jun 79).....	192
ZR Handling Highest Incoming Cargo Volume Since 1971 (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 25 Jun 79).....	193
Government Allocates Additional Funds To Speed Road Project (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Jun 79).....	194
Kafue River Bridge 'Project of Highest Priority' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Jun 79).....	195

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Government To Provide Silos To Prevent Rain Damage to Maize (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Jun 79).....	196
Makasa's Speech Makasa's Efforts Must Be Backed, Editorial	
Namboard Begins Collecting Maize (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 26 Jun 79).....	198
Briefs EEC Investments Noted	199

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH AFRICA REPORTEDLY PREPARING RAIDS IN ANGOLA

Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 5 May 79 p 4

[Text] Speaking in Dar-es-Salaam on May 2, SWAPO's Secretary for Foreign Relations, Comrade Peter Mweshihange said that South Africa was ferrying military equipment and personnel to the Angola-Namibia border in preparation for raids on Namibian refugees camps in Angola.

Comrade Mweshihange said that the massive military build-up in this region which started a few days ago is part of the imperialist's strategy to destabilise Frontline States. Comrade Mweshihange, said that despite these manoeuvres by the imperialists, the liberation struggle in Namibia would go on with even greater intensity until independence was achieved.

The Foreign Relations Secretary called on all independent African states to come to the aid of Frontline States in defending their people and their territorial integrity.

Comrade Mweshihange also revealed that the fascist boers of South Africa in a desperate and futile attempt to derail the liberation struggle in Namibia have arrested hundreds of supporters and members of the SWAPO liberation movement.

The arrested men and women are undergoing the most gruesome torture and tiresome interrogations. Among the arrested are SWAPO's Secretary for Legal Affairs, Comrade Lucia Hamutenya and Administrative Secretary, Comrade Axel Honnes.

These desperate attempts by the racist fascists in Namibia will instead of derailing the revolution, make the suffering people of Namibia fight with redoubled-dedication to liberate their brothers and sisters in fascist prisons, detention and concentration camps. No people fighting for a just cause have ever been defeated and Namibians are no exception.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OPINION SURVEY, ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

Rationale of Opinion Survey

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 4 Jun 79 p 29

[Article: "From the 'Old World' to the African Continent"]

[Text] At a time when Europe is entering an important phase in its construction -- with Greece's signature of the instrument of accession to the Treaty of Rome on 28 May and with the direct election of members of the European Parliament on 7-10 June -- and at a time when African and other ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific] countries are preparing to renew the Lome Convention, we considered it important to offer a comprehensive status report on relations between the African continent and an "Old World" now attempting to retrieve its youth, or else its courage.

Africa is watching -- with a sort of impotence we must dissemble -- Europe's effort at political and economic organization. Admittedly at the present stage in Europe's construction, the June elections will not change much of anything. Actually the Parliament in Strasbourg is still only a consultative assembly and real power remains the sole prerogative of a Council of Ministers in which each country retains veto power.

Furthermore, except in France, the election campaign has failed to stir interest among the mass of voters. And if it has reached a somewhat high pitch in France, it is because certain social classes are afraid of the FRG's political and economic influence in the inner workings of the future institutions. It is true that the FRG has greater foreign currency reserves than the United States: 41.8 million in Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) with the IMF versus 15.03 million. In addition, the FRG's gross domestic product alone accounts for more than one third of the EEC's total gross domestic product: 634.4 million dollars out of a total 1.939 billion dollars. Hence the FRG seems destined to play a prime mover role.

At the present time, Europe is a mere association of old nations in search of a future which is being negotiated in a rather petty manner day by day. Their political systems are quite similar and their economic systems are similar, but

the emergence of a superpower is still quite remote. Nevertheless, these nations do continue to press very heavily on Africa, and their union, as evidenced by the disappointing renewal of the Lome Convention, will not further Africa's development.

To understand this situation, it was necessary for us to analyze the pattern of the web of relationships woven over the centuries between our two continents. But we decided to go even further by questioning in Africa and in Europe the principal actors in a theater within which our future is being played. We succeeded in doing this by means of an opinion survey to which more than 1,000 of our readers replied.

How did D'EMAIN L'AFRIQUE conceive, organize and conduct this survey? How was this poll received and who are the people who submitted replies?

Conception: This survey was conducted among our readership from 6 April to 15 May. We sent them a dual set of questions. In the first set, they were asked to express their opinions on the future of general relations between Africa and Europe. The second list was addressed to the heads of European firms of all sizes and asked them to give their views on the following question: "Is a joint future possible between the two continents?"

Results: We sent out 2,520 copies of the first set of questions and received 1,304 answers. Of this total, 81 percent were from our African readers, 14 percent from European technical assistance personnel living in Africa, and 5 percent from European readers in Europe proper.

The proportion of Africans participating in the survey -- indicative of the interest shown in the subject -- varied markedly between regions. It was highest in Black Africa, with a slightly greater proportion in Central African countries than in West African countries. It was only average in the Maghreb and low in the Indian Ocean area.

As for the Europeans, their contribution to the survey was, paradoxically enough, three times greater from readers living in Europe than from those engaged in technical assistance activities in Africa.

The second set of questions was sent to 600 heads of European firms but only 93 replied. This low rate of participation is significant in itself. It was further magnified by analysis of the results which revealed, at the very least, a definite disregard of Africa within European industrial circles.

Who answered our survey? The percentage of representatives of large European firms who answered the second survey -- some 20 percent of the total -- reflects, all things considered, a much greater effort by the top management of those large firms to understand Africa and adapt their marketing strategy thereto than by the top management of the medium-sized firms.

Of the readers who answered our first questionnaire, 91 percent were executives or future executives: 54 percent managerial staff, 13 percent

lower-salaried staff, and 24 percent university students. The remainder were teachers. Lastly, analysis showed that 60 percent of those participating in the survey were under 35 years of age.

Analysis of Survey Results

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 4 Jun 79 p 30

[Article by Roland Malet: "Africans and Europe"]

[Text] A sign of the times is the fact that after 20 years of independence, Africa is now just beginning to get rid of its "colonization complex." It no longer lets itself be obsessed by the other continents. It no longer keeps its eyes steadily focused on Western Europe. Consequently it does not feel affected by the major changes buffeting the "Old World."

Yet a far-reaching event is about to take place in Europe. From 7 to 10 June, some 180 million voters in the present nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) will go to the polls to designate, for the first time by direct election, their representatives in the Strasbourg Assembly, a sort of community parliament. Not so very long ago, the ruling classes in African countries were still convinced, and not without sound reasons, that the fate of their countries was decided, in the long run, within the capitals of that part of Europe organized into an "association of former colonizers." Any important stage in the building of Europe would have been viewed by these Africans as a matter affecting their own destiny.

Today, a large majority of Africans, about 65 percent*, state they "are affected slightly" or even "not at all" by the construction of Europe, whereas 35 percent consider themselves "highly affected." This is a reversal of the situation, an altogether new phenomenon. It forcefully underscores the change that has taken place in ways of thinking on the African continent with the passing years. In any case, this is one of the principal conclusions drawn from the results of the opinion survey conducted by DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE, results published in this issue.

"Europeocentrism" is not dead in Africa, far from it. More than one-third of the Africans are still convinced deep down that their future is being determined in Bonn, Brussels, London or Paris. Yet, with time, the teaching of a certain number of African leaders, stoutly resolved to have their people regain their national identity and personality, appears to be starting to bear fruit. The majority of Africans now no longer appear to be inclined to look upon themselves as mere stakes in the battles for influence being waged by European powers. Africans are decolonizing their thinking, looking at Europe with a certain detachment, and concerning themselves primarily with the development of their country and their continent.

*The percentages given in this analysis reflect solely the views in African countries: the Maghreb, West Africa, Central Africa, and the Indian Ocean. Hence they differ from the percentages contained in the tabulated survey results [translated in next article below] which reflect also the views of Europeans living in Africa and Europeans living in Europe.

But these changes are not occurring at the same tempo everywhere. They appear to be progressing most rapidly in the Maghreb. The proportion of persons who feel "affected slightly or not at all" by the construction of Europe amounts to 75 percent in that region compared with 69 percent in Central Africa and 66 percent in West Africa. In the African islands of the Indian Ocean -- the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, and the Seychelles -- the pros and cons remain balanced and half the answers indicate a still deep-rooted "Europeocentrism."

Nevertheless, the majority of Africans are not trying to take an ostrichlike attitude toward the realities: the building of Europe is one such a reality, on a worldwide scale. It is not being accomplished without some repercussions on the international balance of power. It will have repercussions in Africa. Such is at least the opinion of 78.45 percent of the persons who took part in the survey, versus 21.45 percent who believe that the unity of Western Europe will not affect the evolution of their own continent. But among those who expect this unity to have an impact on Africa, the pessimists outnumber the optimists. Some 41 percent think the consequences will be negative while 37.45 percent feel they will be positive. This latter opinion is shared by 92 percent of African executives and is more prevalent in the Maghreb (86 percent) and the Indian Ocean (67 percent) than in Central Africa (56 percent), and West Africa (48 percent). Yet if we consider the current period, opinion seems rather favorable about the role played by Europe up to the present: a positive role in the opinion of 55 percent of the Africans. There is no lack of contradictions and paradoxes.

However, no matter what effects the building of Europe could have on the evolution of the African continent, Europe does not have a good press among Africans. Some 53 percent believe "it will conduct itself as an imperialist power." This feeling seems to be much more pronounced in those regions where West European powers maintain their most powerful influence or are making the most of their advantage. It is most sharply reflected in 65 percent of the answers in West Africa versus 62 percent in Central Africa, 50 percent in the Indian Ocean, and 43 percent in the Maghreb. Persons between 25 and 35 years of age feel this way to the greatest extent: 65 percent of them versus 56 percent in the 20 to 24 years group, 44 percent in the 36 to 45 year group, and 29 percent of those above 45.

There is no doubt that Europe's influence on African affairs is measured, in the mind of Africans, by the extent of Europe's economic and political interventions on their continent. According to 69.25 percent of the Africans, Europe's influence on decisions made in this country is more determinative than the influence of the United States, and according to 73.75 percent, it is greater than the Soviet Union's. In the Indian Ocean, interventionism is 100 percent European.

Once Europe is built, what changes can be expected in Africa?

A small minority of survey participants, only 26 percent, believe this will give Africa an opportunity to "break its sentimental ties with the former mother countries," and 74 percent totally disbelieve such will be the case. Yet only 36.58 of the Africans fear there will be a narrowing of the margin of maneuver available to African nations in the relations they maintain with European powers.

All hope is not lost, however. If not the example, at least the pressure European unity is likely to exert on Africa could incite the latter to accelerate the building of its own unity. For instance, 45.25 percent of the Africans believe the major intergration moves taking place in Western Europe will be conducive to "closer ties" between English-speaking Africa and French-speaking Africa. This view is held by 64 percent of persons between 20 and 24 years of age and 54 percent of those between 36 and 45. Moreover, the chances of a North-South dialog will definitely emerge strengthened: 70.25 percent of the answers are of this opinion. This conviction appears to be strongest in the Maghreb where 86 percent of the survey participants share this view, compared with 68 percent in West Africa, 67 percent in the Indian Ocean, and 60 percent in Central Africa. An impression that may be attributable to a "grand illusion." Indeed, is it not most paradoxical to find that 86 percent of the Maghrebins view the Lome Convention, to which their countries do not adhere, as a "factor of progress", whereas only 58.5 percent of the West Africans and 53 percent of the Central Africans hold the same opinion?

Thus, in the matrix left by the colonial era, another Africa is taking form, an Africa in the process of regaining mastery of its own destiny. But Europe continues to weigh heavily on Africa's evolution. Africa is aware of this fact and is taking it into account.

Tabulated Survey Results

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 4 Jun 79 pp 32-35

[Results of survey conducted among DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE readers 6 April - 15 May 1979]

[Text] Question 1: In your opinion, is the Lome Convention a factor of progress or an instrument of neocolonialism?

Regions	Factor of progress %	Instrument of neocolonialism %
Maghreb countries (1)	86	14
West Africa (2)	58.5	41.5
Central Africa (3)	53	47
Indian Ocean (4)	0	0
Europeans in Europe (5)	66	34
Europeans in Africa (6)	<u>93</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	64.5	35.5

Regions	Factor of progress %	Instrument of neocolonialism %
Age of respondents		
20-24	32	68
25-35	67	33
36-45	74	26
Over 45	88	12

Socioprofessional status of respondents

Managerial staff	80	20
Lower-salaried staff	65	35
Teachers	50	50
University students	32	68

1. Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.
2. Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, and Senegal.
3. Cameroon, Zaire, Congo, Gabon, Angola, and Burundi.
4. Comoros, Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius, and the Seychelles.
5. France, Luxembourg, Belgium, FRG and Spain.
6. Technical assistance personnel and employees of French firms.

Question 2: Do you feel affected by the construction of Europe?

Regions	Highly %	Slightly %	Not at all %
Maghreb countries	25	62.5	12.5
West Africa	34	45	21
Central Africa	31	67	2
Indian Ocean	50	25	25
Europeans in Europe	70	18	12
Europeans in Africa	92	8	0
Total	47	43	10

Age of respondents

20-24	30	55	15
25-35	30	59	11
36-45	54	37	9
Over 45	83	6	11

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	55	36	9
Lower-salaried staff	48	39	13
Teachers	64	27	9
University students	21	67	12

Question 3A: In your opinion, will the realization of European unity have political consequences for Africa?

Regions	Positive consequences	Negative consequences	None
Maghreb countries	28.5	43	28.5
West Africa	46	44	10
Central Africa	42	44	14
Indian Ocean	33.33	33.33	33.33
Europeans in Europe	55	39	6
Europeans in Africa	43	0	57
Total	46	39	15

Age of respondents

20-24	40	30	30
25-35	41	50	9
36-45	47	32	21
Over 45	65	17.5	17.5

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	59	24	17
Lower-salaried staff	33	63	4
Teachers	20	70	10
University students	34	43	23

Question 3B: In your opinion, will the realization of European unity have economic consequences for Africa?

Regions	Positive consequences	Negative consequences	None
Maghreb countries	86	14	0
West Africa	48	40	12
Central Africa	56	36	8
Indian Ocean	67	33	0
Europeans in Europe	52	45	3
Europeans in Africa	77	8	15
Total	55	37	8

Age of respondents

20-24	48	41	11
25-35	52	41	7
36-45	59	32	9
Over 45	76	18	6

Regions	Positive consequences	Negative consequences	None
Socioprofessional status			
Managerial staff	70	19	11
Lower-salaried staff	36	60	4
Teachers	25	75	0
University students	43	48	9

Question 4: Do you believe a united Europe will conduct itself as an important power?

Region	Yes	No
Maghreb countries	43	57
West Africa	65	35
Central Africa	62	38
Indian Ocean	50	50
Europeans in Europe	47	53
Europeans in Africa	15	85
Total	53	47

Age of respondents

20-24	56	44
25-35	65	35
36-45	44	56
Over 45	29	71

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	39	61
Lower-salaried staff	61	39
Teachers	83	17
University students	70	30

Question 5: In your opinion, is Europe's role in Africa a positive or negative one?

Regions	Positive	Negative
Maghreb countries	57	43
West Africa	47.5	52.5
Central Africa	51	49
Indian Ocean	64	33
Europeans in Europe	60	40
Europeans in Africa	85	15
Total	57	43

Regions	Positive	Negative
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Age of respondents

20-24	38	62
25-35	50	50
36-45	69	31
Over 45	78	22

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	73	27
Lower-salaried staff	46	54
Teachers	36	64
University students	35	65

Question 6A: Do you think Europe influences African decisions more or less than the Soviet Union?

Regions	More	Less
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Maghreb countries	43	57
West Africa	81	19
Central Africa	71	29
Indian Ocean	100	0
Europeans in Europe	62	38
Europeans in Africa	67	33

Total	70	30
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Age of respondents

20-24	52	48
25-35	74	26
36-45	68	32
Over 45	86	14

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	77	23
Lower-salaried staff	55	45
Teachers	77	23
University students	65	35

Question 6B: Do you think Europe influences African decisions more or less than the United States?

Regions	More	Less
Maghreb countries	29	71
West Africa	72	28
Central Africa	76	24
Indian Ocean	100	0
Europeans in Europe	70	30
Europeans in Africa	75	25
Total	71	29

Age of respondents

20-24	77	23
25-35	69	31
36-45	59	41
Over 45	82	18

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	74	26
Lower-salaried staff	55	45
Teachers	58	42
University students	81	19

Question 7: Do you think a united Europe will enable Africans to break "sentimental ties" with their former mother countries and thereby retain only nation-to-nation relations on the economic level?

Regions	Yes	No
Maghreb countries	57	43
West Africa	30	70
Central Africa	17	83
Indian Ocean	0	100
Europeans in Europe	48	52
Europeans in Africa	38	62
Total	31	69

Age of respondents

20-24	30	70
25-35	32	68
36-45	31	69
Over 45	29	71

Regions	Yes	No
Socioprofessional status		
Managerial staff	33	67
Lower-salaried staff	43	57
Teachers	25	75
University students	24	76

Question 8: Won't a united Europe narrow the margin of maneuver available to African states which will no longer be able to play off one European partner against another?

Regions	Yes	No	Very little
Maghreb countries	29	14	57
West Africa	47	19	34
Central Africa	37	13	50
Indian Ocean	33.33	33.33	33.33
Europeans in Europe	47	25	28
Europeans in Africa	15	46	39
Total	41	21	38

Age of respondents

20-24	37	26	37
25-35	49	13	38
36-45	32	27	41
Over 45	37.5	37.5	25

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	34	20	46
Lower-salaried staff	38	29	33
Teachers	38	8	54
University students	55	24	21

Question 9: Will a united Europe promote closer ties between French-speaking and English-speaking Africa?

Regions	Yes	No	No change
Maghreb countries	71	29	0
West Africa	69	8	23
Central Africa	41	7	52
Indian Ocean	0	0	100
Europeans in Europe	48	13	39
Europeans in Africa	36	43	21
Total	52	13	35

Regions	Yes	No	No change
Age of respondents			
20-24	64	4	32
25-35	47	10	43
36-45	54	14	32
Over 45	31.25	31.25	37.5

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	49	12	39
Lower-salaried staff	41	27	32
Teachers	58	17	25
University students	59	3	38

Question 10: Do you think a united Europe is more likely to bring about a successful North-South dialog?

Regions	Yes	No
Maghreb countries	86	14
West Africa	68	32
Central Africa	60	40
Indian Ocean	67	33
Europeans in Europe	70	30
Europeans in Africa	92	8
Total	69	31

Age of respondents

20-24	59	41
25-35	67	33
36-45	67	33
Over 45	86	14

Socioprofessional status

Managerial staff	79	21
Lower-salaried staff	61	39
Teachers	50	50
University students	61	39

EEC's Relations With Africa, Third World

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 4 Jun 79 pp 41-42

[Article by Roland Malet: "Dialog of the Deaf"]

[Text] For more than 3 years now, the Europe of the Nine has had its own conception of the North-South dialog. It in no way changed that conception in Manila recently. It is quite willing to exchange ideas, discuss problems, and make minor alterations in the world economy's present ratio of forces. But it is out of the question for it to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order. Such a reform would require nations comprising the European Economic Community (EEC) to make concessions to the developing countries and renounce the unconscionable advantages secured for them by a dominant position buttressed with an accumulation of wealth obtained in large part by looting Third World resources. Out of the question.

The fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) met in the Philippine capital for 26 days from 7 May to 1 June. Present were 5,000 delegates from 159 countries, including 119 Third World countries organized into the so-called "group of 77." At this conference, Common Market Europe" applied all four brakes." In combination with the United States and Japan, it formed a veritable opposition "front" rejecting the demands of the poor countries. It attempted to sow dissension among those countries. It even showed its teeth. And those countries it treated in such fashion were obviously somewhat irritated by this display of "arrogance."

It was the French minister of economy who set the tone. He spoke in the name of the nine Common Market countries. On 8 May, Rene Monory flatly suggested that developing nations give up benefitting from the Most Favored Nation System (SPG) "as soon as they reach a certain stage of industrialization and acquire a real export capability." He defended the protectionist measures taken by the EEC in 1977 to reduce textile imports from 33 poor countries. According to him, "far from being protectionism, the course of action taken by the EEC was sound."

Yet a member of the French delegation announced that the Europe of the Nine intended "to denounce the protectionism" practiced by Third World countries against exports from industrialized economies.

The next day, it was FRG economics minister Otto Lambsdorff's turn to lead the attack. Nor did he choose to beat about the bush. He threatened to answer Third World demands by suspending his country's economic and financial aid to its have-not partners to whom he intends to apply collectively the "laissez-faire" principles of free economy. He warned: "If the have-not countries continue to attack the industrialized countries, the democratic countries will find it difficult to convince their peoples to make necessary sacrifices for foreign aid."

How could the "77" possibly have avoided being annoyed upon hearing the French minister of economy assure them that the EEC's policy of cooperation with 57 African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries was evidently "a model in the trade and financial field?"

Admittedly the Common Market has made a financial effort through the Lome Convention, an effort which represents, according to Monory, a transfer of 4.3 billion dollars. But as impressive as this figure may seem at first glance, careful examination reduces it to its real size. Under this agreement, the nine industrialized economies of Western Europe have never granted on the average to each one of their ACP partners more than 75 million dollars, or approximately 337 million French francs. Enough to buy only 1,500 to 2,000 trucks of various sizes.

Yet, facts and figures in hand, UNCTAD secretary general Gamani Corea proved to the Manila gathering that competition, or alleged protectionism, by the Third World was by no means hurting the rich countries. In 1977, the value of manufactured goods exported by developing nations to markets of the industrial powers amounted to only 32 billion dollars. During that same year, the rich countries sold nearly four times more manufactured goods on the Third World market, goods valued at 12.5 billion dollars (a figure that increased at an average annual rate of 30 percent between 1973 and 1977 instead of at the 15 percent rate of the preceding 10 years). If we exclude the oil-producing countries, we must yield to the fact that the foreign trade deficit of the developing countries will top all records this year with a figure of 40 billion dollars. As for exports of all kinds from ACP countries to the EEC, these amounted to only 13 billion dollars 2 years ago, marking an increase of 165 percent in 5 years. In the same period, EEC sales to its Lome Convention partners increased 225 percent and amounted to 14.3 billion dollars in 1977.

As a matter of fact, the North-South dialog has never been anything other than a confrontation in which the most powerful nations try to impose their rules and make the most of their advantages. This dialog of the deaf has been dragging on for 5 years.

It was an African, Algerian president Houari Boumediene, who introduced the plan to revise the balance between poor nations and the constantly gaining, constantly dominating industrial powers eager to draw from Third World resources but unwilling to accept any idea of ensuring developing countries their fair share of world income and thereby open the way to solving the crisis. Addressing delegations from the 135 countries who constituted the United Nations membership at that time and were convened in the UN General Assembly's sixth special session, the Algerian chief of state outlined his objectives. He rejected the present economic order based on "the international division of labor" and called for a new world economic order in which "the distribution of development must be equitable and advantageous to all."

The Third World must no longer "be limited solely to superficially industrial or semi-industrial activities, such as assembling or processing, which are characterized by low vertical integration factors and an insignificant value added." Nor must it any longer "serve as a refuge for industrial activities which have become undesirable in developed countries." Boumediene reiterated and elaborated upon his plan on 16 August of the same years at the fifth conference of chiefs of state and heads of government of the nonaligned nations held in Colombo.

Boumediene's idea gained ground. This time, a European "carried the ball," undoubtedly so as to retain the initiative and enable Common Market powers to conduct the debate in their own way. On 24 September 1974, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who had become president of the French Republic only 4 months earlier, proposed convening a tripartite summit conference limited to discussing energy resources, and with a view of confirming the oil-producing countries within a system that would have prevented them from pursuing their policy of recovering their underground riches, a policy initiated at the 20 December 1973 conference of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting countries (OPEC). But the Third World did not intend to miss this opportunity to link the issue of development assistance to this energy problem.

Some 2 years were to elapse before initial conclusions could be reached. Finally, on 30 May 1977, 27 member countries of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation met in Paris for 3 days of deliberations. The developing countries demanded, above all the indexing the price of raw materials to the price of manufactured goods and cancellation of the public debt of the poorest developing countries. But Europe, and likewise the other industrialized powers, had other things in mind. The only thing Europe could see was its own economic crisis. So it sought to negotiate a commitment with suppliers of raw materials, a pledge that they would contain their export prices. It had no intention, however, of giving up its predominance and the advantage it derived therefrom in regulating world trade as it saw fit.

This raw materials issue is still currently the main reason behind the unwillingness of EEC Europeans to consider cooperation in a new light. Belgium alone broke with the European Economic Community's "rejection front" and, on 10 May 1979 in Manila, announced its participation in the "common fund" for stabilization of the market prices of basic commodities. Other EEC members continued to take exception to this fund.

Africa still does not have enough economic "clout" to stand up to Europe. A country like France has a greater gross national production (GNP) than the GNP of all the countries in the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Germany's GNP is three times greater. Under these conditions, a dialog, with an equal voice, requires that Africans remain united first among themselves and then with the rest of the Third World. Without such unity, and plan to establish a new international economic order will only be an idle dream. And Africa will continue, for still more decades to come, to be heavily "tithed" by Western Europe which of all the powers is the one with by far the best structure for slicing into the African continent's resources.

SUSPENSION OF LOME 2 TALKS REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 May 79 pp 1, 19

[Article by LE MONDE correspondent Philippe Lemaitre]

[Text] "The EEC Nine" and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) [associated with the EEC] failed to reach an agreement on the conditions for renewal of the Lome Convention, which was baptized "Lome 2" in Brussels. On the morning of Saturday 26 May French Minister of Foreign Affairs Francois-Poncet, who presides over the deliberations of the Community, and Gabonese Minister of Planning Anchouey, the spokesman for the ACP countries, decided to adjourn the negotiations and to schedule a new conference for late June.

The spokesman for the ACP countries, however, denied that a new conference has been scheduled. In their view such a decision cannot be contemplated unless the Community agrees to make its position much more flexible. According to the ACP, the new figure for EEC financial aid should be established at 10.8 billion units of account.

This failure is linked to the decision as to the amount of the new European aid, for these African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the EEC were highly dissatisfied when they learned on 25 May of the figure for financial aid that the EEC Nine were prepared to allocate to the new convention--a figure which in their opinion was quite inadequate.

Two years and 8 months after the start of negotiations between the EEC Nine and Greece, Giscard d'Estaing will sign on Monday 28 May in Athens the treaty whereby the Hellenic Republic will become the 10th member of the EEC.

Brussels (European Communities)--"It's insulting," was the comment made Saturday by certain ambassadors in the corridors outside the conference. They were visibly unconvinced by the attempt on the part of the French chairmanship to prove that it was a question of updating European financial aid--aid which because of the unfavorable current situation had to be closely calculated but is nonetheless a very substantial figure.

The financial package of the existing Lomé convention* represents approximately 3.5 billion units of account (19.7 billion francs), comprising 3.0 billion units of account in the form of subsidies, and loans on preferential terms, granted by the EDF [European Development Fund], and 370 million units of account granted by the European Investment Bank. The EEC Nine proposed on Friday that the new aid be in the amount of 5.1 billion units of account (29.6 billion francs), of which total 4.5 billion would be granted by the EDF and the remainder by the European Investment Bank.

In both Lomé 1 and Lomé 2 the sum provided by the EDF includes the credits earmarked for "stabex"--that is to say, the mechanism for stabilization of the receipts obtained by the ACP countries from the export of agricultural products. In Lomé 2 this sum also includes 200 million units of account earmarked for the new mechanism that will be established to assist the ACP exporters of ores to overcome any exceptional difficulties.

The French At Fault

On the German side it is felt that the rupture--or, if you prefer, the interruption--of the negotiations is ascribable in very large measure to the French, with respect to whom the spokesman of the Bonn government was very harsh. He declared that Francois-Poncet had stated quite firmly on Friday that Paris was not prepared to go beyond the figure of 5.1 billion units of account and had thereby on his own initiative removed any margin for maneuver. The Germans, for their part, informed the French chairmanship that they had been prepared to contribute a larger sum in order to get an agreement, and that they would support any formula that the French chairmanship might arrange with the aim of finding a basis for an agreement with the ACP. They went on to deplore what they called the inadequate diplomatic preparation made by Paris. In essence, their view is that there are two possible causes of the interruption of the negotiations: either it is, in practice, a political impossibility for the ACP countries to agree to financial aid that is limited to 5.1 billion units of account, or else it was impossible--also for political reasons--for some of these countries to conclude the negotiations before the conclusion of the UNCTAD

* The existing Lomé Convention--"Lomé 1," which links the Community to a total of 57 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, the so-called ACP countries--expires on 1 March 1980.

in Manila. In either case, they say, the French--with all the connivances and friendships they enjoy in Africa--should have been aware of the situation and drawn the proper conclusions: in other words, should have postponed the ministerial conference to a later date.

On the French side--quite naturally--this interpretation by the Germans is disputed most vigorously. The French explain that the current difficulties serve only to indicate that serious negotiations are taking place on questions that are complex and technical in nature. They add that in view of what is at stake there is nothing abnormal in the fact that the negotiations have been protracted. What has happened, they say, in no way constitutes a rupture of negotiations but is merely an adjournment that will enable both sides--the EEC Nine and the ACP--to consult their respective governments and see in what way a compromise formula can be developed.

10/72

CS : 4400

REVISED LOME CONVENTION TO RESULT IN MORE AID FOR KENYA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jun 79 p 9

/Text/

KENYA will get an increase on the current Sh. 700 million aid from European Economic Community under a revised Lome Convention.

Mr. Jean-Paul Jesse, the EEC delegate to Kenya, clarified reports in Tuesday's NATION, saying: "We don't know the exact amount of the EEC aid to Kenya as yet. But the EEC is offering a 40 per cent increase to all ACP — African, Caribbean and Pacific — countries, an indication of what Kenya could get under the new agreement."

It is obvious that Kenya's share is going to increase in the EDF — European Development Fund — at least in the proportion donors have already committed.

However, the ACP states are requesting better assistance for the least developed and landlocked countries among them, compared with the most

advanced.

They would like to increase the funding of the regional projects from 10 per cent of the EDF to 15 per cent in the next agreement, said Mr. Jesse.

"This could have a marginal consequence on Kenya's share of the next EDF, taking into account its relatively privileged position among her sister countries," he added.

The overall EEC proposal for financial assistance to the ACP countries as a whole in the current negotiations on the renewal of Lome Convention is 5,107 million Units of Account, of which 4,522 million is for the European Development Fund and 585 million for the European Investment Bank.

This offer maintains, for the ACP grouping, the real value of the EEC assistance under Lome Convention.

A co-efficient of 40 per cent was applied to the last volume of the EDF, corresponding exactly with the increase in the cost of goods and services exported by Europe between the two negotiations, Mr. Jesse said.

On top of it, 200 million European Units of Account were added the new Stabex (stabilisation of exports) minerals, he added.

FIFTH ECOWAS SUMMIT LAUNCHES 'COMMON MARKET'

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 77 p 5

[Article by LE MONDE correspondent Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] Dakar--After playing host last weekend to the summit conference of the West African Monetary Union, Dakar is welcoming--on Monday 28 May--the heads of state of the 16 member countries of the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS): Benin, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Upper Volta, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

In contrast to the West African Economic Community (CEAO), which includes only French-speaking states* and with which it is often confused, ECOWAS comprises all the countries of West Africa, be they English-, French- or Portuguese-speaking--which means that it is a much more ambitious enterprise.

Its objective is to create a common market among the 125 million inhabitants of this vast region (as compared to fewer than 30 million in the case of the CEAO), and to enlist them in a program of well-balanced development. ECOWAS has encountered numerous difficulties, however.

The influence of Nigeria

The diversity of colonial heritages weighs heavily on ECOWAS. The customs and tax laws, regulations governing business enterprises, and price regulations of these countries are quite dissimilar. Their currencies are no less so: on the one hand there is the "CFA franc bloc," the CFA franc being the hard currency of the region, and on the other hand the various national currencies, almost all of which have been sharply devaluated. There are an equal number of serious obstacles to rapid development of inter-Community trade--obstacles that cannot be removed overnight.

* Only six of the nine states of the former AOF [French West Africa], however, belong to the CEAO: the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Moreover, inter-African trade is weak. The 16 different national economies involved are for the time being oriented primarily toward the former "mother countries" and will remain so as long as they remain basically producers of raw materials.

Lastly, the member states of ECOWAS are very unequal in size. Nigeria alone has twice as large a population as its 15 partners combined, not to mention the considerable mineral resources it possesses.

Nigeria is the number one African producer of petroleum, outranking both Libya and Algeria in this respect. Moreover, the prolonged effort on the part of President Senghor and several other French-speaking heads of state to expand ECOWAS into a kind of "Atlantic Africa" that would have included the former French and Belgian colonies of equatorial and central Africa was an attempt to balance the influence of this giant.

In recent years the apprehensions of the "French speaking" countries have been calmed. ECOWAS finally saw the light of day on 28 May 1975 in Lagos, where it maintains its headquarters. It became operative 1 year later, following the adoption of various amendments calculated to ease certain fears. Plans call for the gradual elimination--over a period of 10 years--of internal customs duties and the adoption of a common external schedule of customs duties.

The creation of a Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development (modeled on the similar action taken within the CEAO) was approved with a view to financing investments of joint interest to the member countries and compensating for the losses which the institution of free trade would entail for certain states. The holding, in Dakar, of this fifth summit therefore marks the actual launching of ECOWAS, after 4 years of preparation and hesitant initial steps.

On the initiative of the Senegalese head of state, the conference will also study a draft nonaggression agreement providing for the peaceful settlement of disputes and for the common defense. It is doubtful, however, that in this respect the conference will go much beyond reaching a decision in principle.

1072
CSO: 4473

IVORIAN-GHANAIAN ENERGY COOPERATION REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 8 May 79 p 3

[Article by M.K.: "Electricity: The Ivory Coast and Ghana May Be Able to Exchange Their Surplus Production"]

[Text] A financing agreement for an electric power interconnection project has been signed between, on the one hand, the Ivory Coast and Ghana, and on the other hand, between these countries and the ADB [African Development Bank]. The officials of the EECI [Ivory Coast Electric Power Company] and of the Volta Region Authority (VRA), the vice president of the ADB, and the Ivorian minister of economy, finance and plan met on the 13th floor of the ADB building for this ceremony.

It is a project dating from 1975 and aimed at creating a high-voltage current transmission line 215 km long between the cities of Abidjan and Prestea, in southwest Ghana. This Ghanaian city will have a station equipped from 225 to 161 kilovolts that will provide for exchange of electric power between the two countries and a remote control and remote protection telecommunications system which will make it possible to operate this interconnection. In a word, the Ivory Coast's surplus electricity will be automatically sent to Ghana, and vice-versa.

The loan granted by the ADB to the two countries for this project comes to 2,857.6 million CFA. But 7 billion CFA will be necessary for its actual construction. And the European Investment Office (BEI), which will participate in carrying it out, will make a contribution of 3.36 billion CFA.

In a speech which he gave on this occasion, Abdoulaye Kone saw in this transaction "the exemplary and dynamic character of inter-African cooperation in the economic and financial field." He believes "that there is no better example than that of energy, the essential basis of the economic and social development of our countries, for revealing this solidarity, since our national electric power production companies have themselves learned by experience the urgent necessity of collaboration at the national company level and of uniting their efforts within the framework of the UPDEA (Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power of Africa)."

Next, citing the projects undertaken by the ADB in our country, Abdoulaye Kone referred to the technical-economic study and the hydroelectric installation of the Bas Cavally, at Tiboto Mysake, capable of producing up to 2,300 gigawatt-hours per year. He spoke also about the electrification of 53 villages on the periphery of Lake Kossou.

Abdoulaye Kone, visibly pleased, declared that the loan agreements that had just been signed "illustrate as clearly as possible the ADB's role as a participant in the economic and social development of Africa."

11267

CSO: 4400

AIAFD HOLDS FIFTH MEETING IN ABIDJAN

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 18 May 79 p 4

[Text] The Association of African Financing and Development Institutions (AIAFD) held its fifth regular general meeting and a day of studies in the convention hall of the Hotel Ivoire in Abidjan from 10 to 12 May 1979.

The opening session was chaired by Abdoulaye Kone, minister of economy, finance and plan of the Republic of Ivory Coast.

On the occasion of this regular general meeting, the participants examined some important questions relative to the activities of the association and expressed a desire to see some other development-financing institutions join the AIAFD. They elected for a 2-year term, beginning 1 July 1979, their executive organ, the executive committee, the new composition of which is as follows:

Executive Committee (elected 11 May 1979): Board

Chairman--Rene Amichia (Ivory Coast)
1st Vice Chairman--Moncef Maaoui (Tunisia)
2nd Vice Chairman--Georges Mbowe (Tanzania)

Subregional Members

Central Africa--Amadou Bello, Cameroon
East Africa--John M. Keriri, Kenya
North Africa--Azzedine Sefriouri, Morocco
West Africa--Ibrahima Sagna, Senegal

They expressed their gratitude to the outgoing members of the executive committee for the efforts and work which they accomplished during their term.

They also paid tribute to the quality and effectiveness of the assistance of the African Development Bank (ABD), which has provided the association's general secretariat since its creation.

After the closing of the fifth regular general meeting, the participants began a day of studies devoted to industrial promotion in the rural milieu. Four papers were presented in succession by experts from the World Bank, the Popular Banks Central Fund of Paris, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the National Agricultural Development Bank of the Ivory Coast.

The day of studies ended with a visit to an agricultural cooperative (the SOCABO [expansion unknown]) and a pineapple canning plant (the New SIACA [expansion unknown]) in Bonoua.

The general meeting and the day of studies were the occasion of far-reaching and fruitful exchanges of views on the subjects discussed. The assembly was pleased with the desire for effective cooperation that characterized the discussions.

The participants thank the Ivorian government and people for the fraternal welcome and generous hospitality accorded them during their stay in Abidjan.

The next regular general meeting will take place in 1980 in Monrovia, in the Republic of Liberia.

11267
CSO: 4400

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN OMVS PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Jun 79 p 1080

[Article by Karl Lavrencic]

[Text] This article by Karl Lavrencic updates the latest developments in the implementation of the OMVS program. After doubts during the last 2 years about the financing of the project it appears that the member states can now see the first practical results emerging. The OMVS, however, is an autonomous body, as the article observes, but it only controls the use of the river. This has meant that the human factor required to use the 450,000 hectares which, it is hoped, will eventually be cultivated, has been neglected. This aspect still causes some problems. Mauritanian officials of Arab stock have complained recently that only blacks living along the river will benefit from a scheme that is immensely costly to three countries which have serious economic problems. More important still has been the absence of published studies on the social and ecological consequences of the program (see WEST AFRICA, 23 October 1978).

ON 21 JUNE final financial arrangements for the construction of a dam on the Senegal at Diama, near the port of St. Louis, will it is expected be settled as the donors meet at the Paris headquarters of the CCCE, the official French aid agency. One of the chief purposes of the meeting will be to approve evaluation of the tenders for the dam project received last April.

The cost of the one-mile-wide barrage at Diama has been estimated to cost \$173m., which, according to some observers, may have been excessive. Large cost overruns have been so much part of the African

development scene lately that consultants prefer to err on the side of exaggerated estimates rather than be caught with bills that cannot be footed.

The Diama dam is only part of a much larger integrated development, whose main pivot is the construction of another, and much larger barrage away upstream at Manantali in Mali. This is estimated to cost \$490m., allowing for the inflation of prices that is likely to occur between now and 1985 when the entire scheme is expected to be completed.

The two dams together are designed to bring the fickle Senegal River under

control, making possible modern irrigation on some 750,000 acres as well as making the river navigable for over 600 miles, which should be of particular interest to the land-locked Mali.

Combating salinity

The Diama barrage, work on which is expected to start later this year is principally meant to reduce saline intrusion of the lower river and delta area when the river is at low flow. Keeping the salt out the dam will transform the agricultural potential of the potentially very fertile delta, where at present only about 25,000 acres are irrigated. The project should enable two crops to be harvested annually where at present only one is possible owing to salinity.

Rice is the chief crop but many others do well under irrigated conditions, including maize, sorghum and tomatoes. In addition, the reservoir of the dam will afford enough irrigation water for further 140,000 or so acres. The project should also provide drinking water to a large neighbouring area, extending as far south as Dakar.

Plans to regulate the river Senegal go back more than half a century and a lot of research, partly financed by the United Nations Development Programme, preceded the present project. What has always been lacking to make a dream come true was money. But a number of factors have changed this situation now, although this may seem paradoxical considering the huge escalation of the estimated cost of the scheme.

Perhaps the most important factor has been the improvement of the system of international co-financing which enables many individual countries or agencies to participate in a project with full protection of donor's interests. Normally all aid provided by any western nation is tied to the suppliers of goods and services of the particular donor country.

An important part in the new development has also been played by the Arab countries which have been looking for viable projects to finance in Africa, principally for political reasons or to boost the prestige of individual donors. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait together have pledged a total of \$218m. for the Senegal River development scheme.

The latest to announce its participation is the Italian Government, which is coming in with an equivalent of \$24m., to be spent exclusively on Italian-made goods and service.

In another important new development USAID has told the High Commissioner of the Senegal River development organisation, known as the OMVS from its French initials, in Dakar that it has revised its position regarding the American contribution. Hitherto this has been limited to such supporting services as agricultural research or environmental study, now the US will be ready to finance some of the infrastructure programmes.

West Germany, France, Canada, Iran (probably), the European Fund for Economic Development and the African Development Bank will take part in financing what is certainly one of the largest and most complicated development projects of its kind in Africa. So far a total of \$467m. of aid has been pledged, leaving nearly \$200m. to be found. But this can wait as the project gets under way with the available finance.

Work on the Manantali dam is not expected to start for some time, but calls for tenders will be issued for that part of the project later this year.

It was a disappointment to Mali that the plan for a hydroelectric station at Manantali had to be shelved owing to lack of finance. Without this component the entire scheme will be tilted in favour of the other two participants, Mauritania and Senegal, particularly the latter where most of the irrigable land is found. But the Government in Bamako has been given an assurance that the energy component will be implemented in a subsequent phase of the project.

The project as at present envisaged is principally an anti-drought measure, designed to prevent such disasters as the lack of water brought to the region in 1972/73. Controlling the river and achieving a steady flow of water will not only make possible modern irrigation as a long-term development but will also immediately to control the virtually traditional flooding of the river basin, on which hundreds of thousands of local people at present depend.

Because of recurrent droughts the region has become one of the major problem areas in Africa, and a source of surplus labour seeking employment in already overcrowded urban centres such as Dakar, as well as overseas, especially in France.

Research stations along the river, operated by FAO experts, have over the years identified excellent prospects for cultivation of improved varieties of maize, sorghum, wheat, rice and all manner of vegetables as well as other crops, but uncertainty of water supply has prevented any large-scale application of modern, science-based agriculture. The OMVS project should change all this.

Psychological benefits

Substantial commitments on the part of donors from so many countries have had a significant and beneficial psychological effect on the three riparian countries sharing the development venture. It has not been easy to maintain the momentum of tri-partite co-operation and develop the elaborate Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River Basin, or OMVS. Originally Guinea, too, was part of the scheme but later dropped out because of a dispute with Senegal.

In itself OMVS is an unprecedented regional integration effort in Africa with the new authority enjoying a supra-national status and legal rights. All the installations are extra-territorial, with each member country entitled to unrestricted use of the available facilities.

OMVS may undertake commitments and receive aid and favours from the outside world without any direct reference to the three sovereign States concerned in the scheme. No member country may withdraw without meeting all its obligations to the other two members.

SWISS MEDIATOR DISCUSSES WORK OF DIVIDING EAC'S ASSETS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 17 Jun 79 p 10

[Interview with Dr Victor Umbricht, Swiss national mediating between Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania over division of EAC's assets, with Chege Mbitiru in Nairobi]

[Text]

Q. HOW would you describe the pace of the mediation process so far?

A. The overall pace has not been extremely rapid although it is satisfactory. We started about 14 months ago with a fact-finding exercise in all three countries and with all the corporations, the General Fund and other services. Personally, I would have expected to terminate the fact-finding phase earlier. As it is now, it (the fact-finding exercise) is not yet finished. However, I hope after the last meeting we had in May and June that we have collected not the total information we need, but a good deal more than we have.

Q. When you say fact-finding, do you mean finding out what is where and with whom?

A. Exactly. What are the assets? Where are they? What is their value? What is the ownership because the ownership of many assets is in doubt? What are the inventories, the lists of assets, stores, spares, ships, aeroplanes, the rolling stock, buildings — a list of all physical, countable assets and, of course, liabilities.

Q. What problems have you encountered in the process of doing so?

A. We have had problems, which is not surprising. After all the Community collapsed, people moved, files were dispersed and we can't find the staff that was handling them. In

Uganda we have had political problems, even a war. Then you have changes in buildings, in locations, files were changed, documents were changed, which, at least in part, we had problems finding.

We did have difficulties, not in every respect but serious ones. Sometimes people we had to talk to were not always available. It is a fact that we have had obstacles, which in itself is not surprising. After all the Community collapsed because it did not work.

Q. How would you describe the attitude of the partners towards each other?

A. My impression is that the three countries have the political will to come to an understanding. From that point of view, I am convinced we shall find a solution. But it may not be a solution that will please everyone. But the political will is the most important and it is there. That is one thing. You see, the attitude is partly political, which means there are certain frictions with which I am not dealing.

In regard to co-operation given to my people, we have had excellent co-operation but not everywhere.

In some respects we have had to make more efforts in order to get certain things. But on the whole, the assistance we have had has not been disappointing. I wouldn't say one country has influenced my working teams

against the others or one corporation against another. No. We are not exposed to that kind of pressure.

Q. What is the composition of your working group?

A. I have two working groups and I have divided the work between them. Group one deals with Railways, Airways and Harbours.

Group two deals with Posts and Telecommunications, Extelcoms, General Fund Services and all other services. The members of the groups are international — accountants, bankers, engineers, pilots, experts on ports, navigation and railways. I had contracts with them, mostly individually. I also had contracts with companies along the lines of "this is what I wish you to do. How many people do you need and what is the estimate". Altogether I had 42 experts.

Q. How many do you have now?

A. Because the fact-finding exercise is nearly over I have terminated the contracts with most of the experts. They are expensive people and somebody has to pay them. At the moment I have 10, plus an international advisory board.

Q. What is the position of the East African Airways' assets in Rhodesia?

A. East African Airways had assets in many countries. We have a list of those assets. But they are not important.

Q. What do you mean they are not important?

A. Valuewise They are not of great value, except some assets in Britain. Otherwise the value of assets abroad is a very modest figure.

Q. From what you see and on the basis of the fact-finding exercise, will the Community be in the red or in the black?

A. One has to look at it on the basis of corporation to corporation. Some are in the red. Some are not. But that has no direct bearing on the fact-finding. We know where they stand and my job would be to propose to the three governments a fair division — an equitable division of all assets and liabilities.

If somebody is in the red, we have to divide the liabilities. It is an exercise we have to go through. The fact that the Community is in the red or black does not alter the outcome other than that some states may have to pay more than they would like.

Q. Which corporations are in the red?

A. Well, I would not like to go into such details because it might give the wrong impression. You know, some corporations have a public function to perform irrespective of whether you get a profit or not.

Q. Could you give the value of the Community assets?

A. I have not yet finished my overall work but I would say it is certainly a two-number figure in the billions.

Q. Liabilities?

A. I cannot say as of now.

Q. What recourse do you have should any of the partners try to cheat?

A. Cheating means deliberately withholding or deliberately hiding information, for instance, or once we reach an agreement, deliberately jeopardising that agreement. I don't think this is a real danger. Moreover, my sources of information go well beyond the three

countries. The range of sources of information that I have made it difficult for any one corporation or service to mislead me or my people. I don't think that they (partner states) have deliberately tried to do this.

Q. When do you expect the exercise to end?

A. If I get the information I am looking for from the governments and my experts by mid-July, it will take four months for me to work out mediation proposals. That will be in September. I'll give you an optimistic picture. If all goes well, I would expect to submit my proposals in November. But that is not the end. The three governments will have to look at them and we may have to make some changes here and there because I don't have a monopoly of wisdom. I just have to justify every proposal I make.

Q. How do you find the competence of the people you have to deal with in East Africa?

A. It is my experts who deal with the local experts. But I must say that your technical people and your commercial people are just as good as any I have dealt with. Actually I am very impressed by the sharpness of their judgment, their vision and also their precision. Of course you have better qualified and less qualified people everywhere. But on the whole, I would say the differences in quality between the people we are dealing with here and in Europe is non-existent.

Q. How did you get the job?

A. I have been in international missions for 27 years. First I was with the World Bank and was involved in the Suez crisis. I am a Swiss, which means a small man from a small country — a neutral country. I was involved in the Congo crisis, now Zaïre, where I was in charge of finance. I was also involved in the conflict between India and Pakistan and also in

Vietnam when I became the chairman of the Mekong Committee which looks after the economic development of the countries affected by the Mekong River.

I was also in charge of the reconstruction of Bangladesh and since 1975 I am dealing with the reconstruction of Vietnam, Laos and now Cambodia. So I have been involved in international conflicts and settlements. Now, how was I appointed? The World Bank was asked to by the three countries to submit a list of names and they put my name on that list. The three countries had to make their choice, I was their choice.

Q. Do you find any parallel between the conflict you are dealing with now and any other you have dealt with before?

A. I had a similar job in the Congo when I had to settle the assets between Zaïre and Belgium, a similar job in Pakistan between West and East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. But here, there are three countries. Secondly I would say everything has a political background. Whatever problem you look at, even economical, has a political shadow. Therefore, one has to move very cautiously in order to make progress. Whatever you do, you have to put it on the table and explain it.

Q. Is there anything you would like to add to or retract from what you have said?

A. I only can say that in unofficial and informal discussions in Africa, Europe and America, I have noticed a certain amount of reservations about the possible success of my mission.

Personally I don't share these reservations. Having got to know the three governments, having seen the political will at work, I am convinced that we are making very positive progress despite the weaknesses in our reports and the gaps in our information.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

INCREASED ANGOLA-CAPE VERDE COOPERATION STUDIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 79 p 1

[Text] The first working session of the Mixed Angola-Cape Verde Commission began yesterday in Luanda. The Commission is studying an increase in cooperative relations between the two countries in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains.

Paulo Jorge, secretary of the Central Committee of the party and minister of foreign relations, presided over the sessions for the Angolan side. On the side of Cape Verde Maj Carlos Reis, minister of education and culture, presided.

Considerable advances in the already close cooperation between Angola and Cape Verde should be established by next Friday, when this session will end.

Official sources of the Cape Verde Government have confirmed to ANOP [expansion unknown] that the agenda of the meeting is concerned with the nine governmental sectors already included in the bilateral cooperation between Angola and Cape Verde: Foreign Relations, Agriculture and Cattle Raising, Transport and Communication, Fisheries, Finance and Banking, Foreign Trade, Education (training and exchange of cadres), Culture and Sports.

The forthcoming departure for Angola of 50 Cape Verde citizens who will study in the four basic classes of instruction on the primary level will constitute the beginning of the exchange of cadres and technicians for intermediate training, and the exchange of specialized workers, especially in agriculture and cattle breeding, fisheries and merchant marine, civil works and construction, banking and education, according to that agency.

The School of Coastal Shipping on the island of Sao Vicente, in Cape Verde, will train Angolan sailors and may be transformed into a nautical school capable of serving all African countries whose official language is Portuguese.

Cape Verde may furthermore become a support base for the traffic of Angolan merchant marine ships engaged in shipping between Angola and Anope, North Africa, and Central and North America.

ANCP additionally divulges that ships from Angola and Cape Verde engaged in tuna fishing will be able to work together, alternate in the fish harvests in either sea and reciprocally utilize ports and port structures (cold storage, etc) in the anticipation of an eventual creation of a mixed enterprise for the tuna fishery with ships from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome e Principe.

In education, culture and sports, the cooperation is tending to be greatly increased--with Cape Verde supplying teachers for instruction on the first and second level and training teachers in Cape Verde, with an exchange of school programs, joint publication of school books, joint organization and participation in seminars on the problems posed by national languages, their study and utilization, by expositions of popular art and handicrafts and by exchanging folklore, music, motion pictures, literature and art.

In addition to the cooperation on the financial and banking level, Angola will be able to help Cape Verde with a preferential list for the supply of construction material, coffee, fish, petroleum and wood products, that news agency writes in closing.

12,116
CSO: 4401

KENYA, TANZANIA TO COOPERATE IN WIPING OUT POACHERS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

KENYA and Tanzania have agreed to co-operate in their efforts to wipe out poachers in the two countries — despite the closure of the common border by Tanzania.

The mutual agreement was reached at Moshi, on Friday following a closed-door meeting between Kenya's Minister for Tourism and Wildlife Matthews Ogutu and Tanzanian Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Solomon Ole-Saibul.

Noting the Tanzania-Kenya border had been closed for the past two years, Mr. Saibul said there had been a tendency to mud slinging in the Press which should "cease".

He told a Press conference that Tanzania should sell its tourism without condemning Kenya or blaming its ills on Kenya. He said Kenya should do likewise in order to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

In order to crush poachers, Mr. Saibul said that anti-poaching unit in the two countries should co-operate in the same manner as the anti-cattle rustlers.

And in boosting tourism, he said the two countries should instruct their officers to co-operate and make suggestions on how to combat poaching.

Mr. Ogutu said poaching has become a menace in countries with wildlife and is a common problem.

Today, the target is rhino horn and ivory. In order to save the wildlife, he said, Kenya has banned hunting and trade on game trophies and game by-products.

Mr. Ogutu said that Kenya advocates good neighbourliness and both countries could promote their attractions exclusively. He said the world should be told that the two countries are determined to conserve their wildlife and will deal with poachers ruthlessly.

UGANDA OWES KENYA RAILWAYS FOUR MILLION SHILLINGS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jun 79 p 11

[Text]

UGANDA owes Kenya Railways Sh. 4 million, KR managing director Davidson Ngini has revealed.

Commenting on the recent Ugandan war in a Voice of Kenya TV interview, Mr Ngini said the KR had lost revenue due to reduced railway services to that country.

"When Kampala was about to fall our train services to Uganda were reduced from six to two a week," he said, adding that the same drop applied to trains from Uganda to Mombasa.

Uganda owed KR about Sh 4 million when the Amin regime fell. "Negotiations are going on in Nairobi to have this money paid," Mr Ngini said.

Of KR property damaged during the war, he said two coaches had been returned with bullet holes but nothing else had been damaged.

Mr Ngini said plans were under way to expand railway services in Kenya, reclaim old ports and build new piers at Lake Victoria and Indian Ocean ports.

"We are studying the possibility of setting up railway services around Mt. Kenya and extending rail lines to Kerio Valley and Bungoma," he said.

Speaking on competition from

other transport services, Mr. Ngini stressed KR accepted "the freedom to compete," but needed a measure of protection.

Backing his appeal for Government protection, Mr Ngini said: "We invest all our earnings in the improvement and expansion of railway services... and remain without a surplus."

On KR earnings, he said the corporation had got Sh 249 million in 1978 "and has already earned Sh. 244 million this year". He said this was Sh. 10 million more than the 1979 estimates.

"We estimated to lose Sh. 120 million a year because of the oil pipeline but we have lost less because we have captured a greater market in passenger transport," he said. KR had petitioned the Government against extension of the Kenya oil pipeline to western Kenya, he said.

Mr. Ngini said KR "was making efforts to implement the Presidential directive that better houses be built for railways staff at Muthurwa and Landries, Nairobi.

He deprecated the state of these houses, describing them as "an eyesore in town".

But he added "When the President issued the directive, we had already made plans to build better houses."

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'VOICE OF ZIMBABWE' PROGRAM--The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has reiterated that majority rule in the British breakaway colony would only come through the barrel of the gun. The declaration was made by the "Revolutionary Voice of Zimbabwe," which began its programs over Radio Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, last night. The opening of the new service is in addition to other programs currently being broadcast by the "Voice of Zimbabwe" in Maputo, Luanda and Addis Ababa. The 30-minute transmission, from 2215 to 2245 hours East African Time, beamed to east, central and southern Africa, includes world news with commentaries and interludes of revolutionary songs in Ndebele, Shona and English. In its commentary last night, the "Voice of Zimbabwe" reiterated why the recent sham elections in the country were not fair and free. It said on the eve of the elections several members of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front were arrested and others killed, while the few voters who turned out were either lured or forced to go to the polling booth. The commentator pointed out that rebel Ian Smith's contention of a 63-percent turn out was imaginary, taking into account that almost the whole country was under martial law. In addition, electoral procedures were not followed. These include an enactment of legislation setting out the rules governing the elections. [word indistinct] the elections were (?biased) in favor of the white minority and the present illegal constitution. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Radio in English to central and southern Africa 0400 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD]

ADVISERS IN ZAMBIA, MOZAMBIQUE--More than 3,000 East German military advisers are to move into Zambia and Mozambique in coming months to intensify the Rhodesian guerrilla war against Bishop Muzorewa's government. Supplies of SAM-7 portable ground-to-air missiles, field artillery, mortars and light weapons for the guerrillas will also be increased. The plans are regarded by Western governments as the most alarming development yet in the protracted Rhodesian struggle. Western intelligence experts believe that the East Germans will, for the first time, join in the fighting--operating the missiles and leading guerrillas into action. Already the number of East German instructors in guerrilla camps along the Mozambique and Zambian frontiers with Zimbabwe Rhodesia has increased quietly to about 1,500. The new assistance was agreed when Mr Joshua Nkomo, who commands the 10,000-strong Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) guerrilla army in-

Zambia, flew to East Berlin last month for talks with Herr Honecker, the East German leader, and Gen Hoffmann, defence minister. One role of the advisers will be to organise combined operations by Mr Nkomo's men and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) army of Mr Robert Mugabe, based in Mozambique. Until recent months the guerrilla campaign has been hampered by disunity between the two forces. East German instructors are believed to have taken over training duties formerly undertaken by Cuban troops. [Text] [Norman Kirkham: London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Jul 79 p 1 LD]

AFRICAN LUSOPHONE MEETING PLANNED--The leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party, the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe], the FRELIMO-Party and the PAIGC, chiefs of state of Angola, Sao Tome e Principe, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, will meet during the first 2 weeks in June in Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola," reports an official DEPPI communique that has reached our desk. According to the communique: "The purpose of the meeting is to study ways to promote cooperation between the respective countries." The Luanda meeting of the heads of the revolutionary organizations that fought colonialism is of deep historical and political significance for the Angolan people. The people led by those vanguards have always been united in a common struggle for the affirmation of their inalienable rights to independence and national sovereignty, against the same enemy. This friendship is the basis for the upcoming meeting of the chiefs of state of Angola, Sao Tome e Principe, Mozambique, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, to establish closer multilateral cooperation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 May 79 pp 1, 6] 6362

SOUTH AFRICA-MOZAMBIQUE TRADE--Durban--The Managing Director of Safcor, Mr Peter Desilla, says the Mozambique Government has nationalised his company's Maputo office because "it is peeved that we want to take our name-plate down". Safcor has been trading in Mozambique as a shipping and forwarding company known as Fred Cohen, Goldman and Co. The former mayor of Durban, Mr Raoul Goldman, was a founder member of this company. Reacting to the Radio Maputo broadcast that Safcor had been accused of "economic sabotage", had liabilities of R60 000 and dismissed its workers without compensation, Mr Desilla said the Mozambique Government had been totally unco-operative. "We have been trying to close this office down for four years and it has been dormant for this time," he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jun 79 p 9]

MALABO-DOUALA AIR LINK REOPENED--The capital of Equatorial Guinea, Malabo, is again linked with Douala by air. The air connection between the two countries had been interrupted on 1 November 1978, the LAGE (Equatorial Guinea Air Lines) company having been led to cease all activity because its two Convair airplanes, piloted and maintained by Spanish personnel, were on their last legs and out of spare parts. The national company Cameroonian Airlines has taken over and now provides a round-trip connection. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French May 79 p 18] 11267

TAAI PLANE DAMAGED--The Ministry of Transport and Communication yesterday distributed the following official communique: "On 16 May 1979 a Lockheed 382 airplane, a Hercules belonging to TAAI (Angolan Airlines), after taking off from Sao Tome underwent an emergency which caused the captain to decide to return to his point of departure. After landing, it was not possible to completely stop the airplane within the limits of the runway. Major material damage and personal injury resulted from this occurrence. The injured person was a member of the crew, and he is now out of danger. The plane was making a cargo flight. An inquiry is being held to learn in detail the causes of the accident." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 May 79 p 1] 12,116

ALGERIAN OIL FOR GHANA--During the month of June an Algerian delegation went to Ghana to begin the second stage of the negotiations undertaken by Algiers and Accra for the purpose of arranging cooperation between the two countries. The Algerians are proposing to supply Ghana with crude oil from now on. This plan was envisaged as a result of a four-day visit to Algeria by Ibrahim Abdoulaye, the Ghanaian minister of Energy and Oil, from 4 to 11 May. On that occasion the Ghanaian minister had talks with Nabi Belkacem, the Algerian minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries. He also visited gas and oil processing units in the industrial area of Arzew. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 29 18 Jun 79 p 55] 8946

CSO: 4400

UNITY MUST BE FORGED AMONG ALL REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 May 79 p 1

[Editorial: "On Contempt for the Workers"]

[Text] Contempt for the workers is one of the current manifestations of reactionary sectors of the Angolan petty bourgeoisie. This sentiment takes on highly varied appearances: from disdain based on superior technical and professional knowledge, which is very closely related to arrogance, all the way to a conscious or subconscious recourse to certain racial, tribal or regional prejudices.

Those sectors are generally unsparing in negative criticism, invariably expressing the opinion that everything is going badly and that nothing works. And then immediately comes the dictum: "If it were up to me" For them, everyone else is incapable and all they are doing is destroying the country. In other words, their criticism is completely unilateral because they only see the errors and do not point out the virtues.

And what is worse, those sectors refuse to give their active contribution to correct the errors. In most cases they show an attitude of making everything easy for themselves, and that is nothing but passive resistance. There we see another characteristic of those sectors of the petty bourgeoisie, which is linked to their contempt for the workers: the utilization of their technical and professional knowledge only for their individual or group benefit.

Instead of teaching they use their knowledge, acquired in the shadow of the divisionist policy of colonialism as in their conversations with family members or intimate friends they feed their class contempt for those who produce for the common good and who, consequently, should continue to climb more decisively toward the positions of power.

It is exactly among these sectors of the Angolan petty bourgeoisie that we will find a few people who complicate everything, who always find a reason (sometimes in an outdated law which they interpret religiously) to do nothing, to hinder, to sabotage. It is among them that we find some people who insist

on not applying higher directives aiming at the solution of the most pressing problems, filing urgent documents away in a desk drawer, refusing to assume their responsibility. In short, they bureaucratize, they impede the resolution of difficulties they are the first to criticize in absolutely reactionary terms.

The objective of these sectors is clear: to impede the effective ascent of the working class to positions of power under the pretext that they are the only ones who know how to govern. Hence it is always important to point them out, so that they will not eternally benefit from those privileges that they keep as a result of fallacious reasoning.

However, it is fitting at this point to make a few clarifications so that all the foregoing will not be confused with cheap populism or with a blind justification of error or with defense of incompetence.

In the first place, the sectors that nowadays assume an attitude of contempt for the workers are not limited to any one racial, regional or tribal group. Furthermore, in spite of the fact that the phenomenon mentioned above is a real one, that does not justify the antics of those who think that they must begin to command from one day to the next just because they are from the working classes even if they have no merit.

This means that what is necessary is that those who have had the privilege of studying, on the one hand, should be able to abandon their class prejudices and place their knowledge effectively at the service of the people; and on the other hand, those who have not had that privilege for social reasons should learn, should increase their knowledge so that they can assume positions of power.

Thus an indissoluble unity will be forged among all the elements of our society that defend the revolutionary positions of the proletariat. These elements, mobilized, organized and educated by the party, definitely constitute the vanguard of the revolution and the certainty that in our country the intensification of the class struggle will result in the construction of a society without social differences, the socialist society.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

12,116
CSO: 4401

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS OF CONSEQUENCES IN PUPPETS' RECOGNITION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 May 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Paulo Jorge, the minister of foreign relations, has left Luanda on a mission which will take him successively to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Sri Lanka, where he will take part in the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries.

Moments before his departure the chief of Angolan diplomacy, who will travel later to the Popular and Democratic Republic of Korea and to Vietnam, spoke to the organs of information about the questions to be discussed at the Colombo meeting in Sri Lanka.

"The delegation of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] will not fail to make its position known with respect to the problems that will be taken up there, although we of course recognize that the Colombo meeting will be rather 'warm,' given the nature of the problems to be debated."

Situation in Southern Africa

At the moment when he left Luanda to fulfill this new mission in the international field, Paulo Jorge spoke of the situation in southern Africa. He referred to the series of maneuvers now going on in relation to the future of the independence of Namibia and Zimbabwe, declaring:

"We have been following with considerable uneasiness the maneuvers of the racist and fascist regime in Pretoria as far as its denial of Namibian independence is concerned and its refusal to apply the resolutions of the Security Council aiming precisely at the achievement of their independence by the Namibian people.

"The attitude of open hostility and aggressiveness on the part of the Pretoria regime, particularly toward Angola, can be proved by the degree to which it enjoys the total support of the imperialist powers, which consider themselves, in view of the size of their economic interests, unable to put into practice the economic sanctions or the oil embargo, or to apply all the other necessary

pressures so that the Pretoria regime may finally understand that the Namibian people have the right to be independent.

For our part, we shall have to devote greater and greater efforts and material means toward eliminating the impunity enjoyed by the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes as they perpetrate criminal aggression against Angola, Zambia and Mozambique.

U. S., British Attitude

If this is the panorama we see in Namibia," he continued, "there is an almost identical panorama with respect to Zimbabwe, where a completely farcical election has been held. That election has been denounced even by elements which would form part of a government to be constituted under the cloak of Ian Smith.

"The powers which are currently becoming closer to the position of Great Britain and the United States of America specifically, are letting it be supposed that the governments of those two countries are considering recognition of the puppet government which is intended to be set up in Zimbabwe. That government is nothing more than the Smith government with black collaboration.

"We understand that if these tendencies come to be materialized or realized the United States and all the countries that agree to recognize that puppet government will have to make a choice between maintaining or developing bilateral relations and relations of economic cooperation with the Front Line countries in particular and with Africa in general or else limit themselves to having relations with the puppet government that is to be installed in Zimbabwe. This will surely imply that the Front Line countries and all Africans will seriously weigh the future development of their relations with those powers.

"We wish to alert the international community with this message," he declared in closing, "advising them of the serious implications which may result from the recognition of puppet governments, both in Namibia and in Zimbabwe. For our part, no matter what the attitudes of the imperialist powers and their allies may be with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe, we shall not fail to fulfill our internationalist duty and unconditionally support the liberation movements, the legitimate representatives of those same peoples. That means that we shall support SWAPO, the Patriotic Front and the South African ANC with all the means at our disposition."

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CSG: 4401

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE IN LUANDA MARKET

DISA Communique

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 79 p 1

[Excerpts] DISA (Angolan Directorate of Intelligence and Security) has issued the following communique regarding the explosions that occurred Saturday night in the Luanda People's Market:

"At 2140 hours on 26 May 1979, two weak explosive devices went off in the Luanda People's Market, one behind the stage and the other one in one of the public rest rooms, 7 minutes after the first explosion.

"Obviously, there was an enormous crowd of people in the area, and the bombs wounded 13 individuals, one of whom later died as a result of his injuries. The victim was Comrade Antonio Freitas Capembe, aged 22.

"Nine of the injured were children ranging from 6 to 9 years of age, who were around the stage where the band was playing at the time of the explosion.

"There was little material damage.

"This crime, perpetrated by the counterrevolutionary assassins infiltrated among us, will not go unpunished.

"Revolutionary justice, with the aid of popular vigilance, will seek out and punish the authors and their accomplices. Investigations are being conducted to determine all the circumstances of these incidents.

"We will honor the martyrs of 27 May by redoubling our vigilance."

Heinous Crime

Angola JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Heinous Crime"]

[Text] Last Saturday the reactionary criminals committed one more heinous crime against our people. Nine children from 6 to 9 years of age were injured by the treacherous detonation of two explosive devices in the Luanda

People's Market during a public cultural performance in honor of the International Year of the Child being celebrated throughout the world this year. They were the innocent victims of the murderous insanity of the enemies of our people and our revolution.

It can be devined that the aim of the criminals is to create a climate of social instability, which will facilitate any underground counterrevolutionary activity. With crude cunning, they planned their act to coincide with another anniversary of the defeat of the divisionist coup attempt. Although they were hidden in the shadows they were still well-photographed, and they are doomed to pay dearly for their crime.

It is really impossible to feel compassion for such repulsive people, who do not hesitate to strike happy children down. As surely as it demonstrates the weakness of the reactionaries, who lash out blindly at innocent children, this crime just as surely must be severely punished by revolutionary justice.

The well-being of all the people is at stake. When nine children are injured by the detonation of murderous bombs, all the people are attacked, because--it cannot be said too strongly--the hopes of all of us lie in our children; they are in fact the guarantee of the nation's future.

Saturday's crime demonstrates once again that the path freely chosen by our people is a just path, and the only path that leads to the stability and happiness of all our citizens. For this reason, the floundering reactionaries are trying every means to sow confusion and death, in sum, to block our irreversible path to socialism. Their schemes are futile, however, because these crimes only serve to add even further to our hatred of reaction and our determination to continue the struggle for the sacred goals of the revolution.

Those who would not hesitate to place bombs in areas used for public recreation, to attack children, are truly vile enemies who must be destroyed so that our work and our lives will not be troubled.

Popular vigilance must become increasingly strong, to insure the happiness and well-being of all the people. In fact, what occurred Saturday in the Luanda People's Market only shows that we are making decided progress on the path we have set for ourselves, to the detriment of the reactionaries. We know that where there is a counterrevolution. Therefore, the revolution must defend itself and crush the counterrevolution.

Vigilance, calm and firmness are three elements that are always necessary. Secure in our own choice and in the means to provide freedom and happiness for all, day by day we grow more prepared to eliminate reaction once and for all.

6362

CSO: 4401

CLASS ORIGIN IS NOT SOLE FACTOR IN REVOLUTIONARY STANCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Fight Bourgeois Adaptation"]

[Text] The battle against petit bourgeois tendencies, as decreed by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, also implies a struggle against those who, although of working-class origin, are now assuming the backward moral values of the enemy.

In fact, many individuals from the proletariat or peasant class are defending class positions that are completely at odds with their origins, leading them into the temptations of an easy life, luxury, indolence and all the typically petit bourgeois attractions.

This phenomenon of bourgeois adaptation is even affecting some militants who proved themselves in the struggle for national liberation, but who sometimes cannot resist the appeal of a very different status, characterized by those traditional elements of a bourgeois society. Thus these individuals lose their revolutionary commitment, their capacity for sacrifice and struggle, and adapt to a situation which they formerly fought against. The bourgeois adaptation of working-class individuals may at times be accompanied by another phenomenon, namely the toleration of incompetence, through the patronage of individuals who make no effort to meet their responsibilities and do not learn, but think they should have all the privileges and invoke populist arguments to this end. Obviously, we are not talking about the normal shortcomings common to all of us (it was only 4 years ago that we began to learn to direct our own destinies), but about the attitude of those who, motivated only by their own greed, use personal circumstances to rise on this or that ladder, often taking advantage of the friendship of others. These individuals obviously intend to use positions of power to acquire privileges, which is the same as to become bourgeois.

It is clear, then, that bourgeois adaptation is always linked to ambition. In fact, they are two sides of the same coin. The result is negligence in the resolution of the people's problems, arrogance, abuse of power, corruption and luxury.

In view of this situation, it is essential to wage continuing battle against bourgeois tendencies (starting with ourselves). It is not enough to accept the theory of Marxism-Leninism; it must be put into daily practice. It is vital to maintain the revolutionary spirit to the end, and not to yield to the moral temptations of the enemy, because true revolutionists sacrifice to the end and do not abandon the struggle at mid-point.

It only remains to draw the lesson: One's destiny as a revolutionary is linked to one's class origin, but this is not the only factor to consider. The basic concern, in fact, is one's class position, that is, one's stance in the class struggle. If it is true, as we have seen, that there are working-class individuals who can become bourgeois, it is just as true that there are other individuals, with petit bourgeois or even bourgeois origins, who have firmly adhered to the revolutionary positions of the proletariat.

The struggle against petit bourgeois manifestations should be clear, total and well-aimed. Since the reactionaries within the petit bourgeoisie come in varying shades, it is necessary at all times to recognize these shades, in order to launch our battle to destroy them.

Hence, against bourgeois adaptation,

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

6362

CSO: 4401

INTERNAL TRADE SABOTAGE AIMED AGAINST WORKERS

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 79 p 2

[Text] Today it is no longer possible for internal reaction to camouflage its criminal acts in its vain attempt to impede the advance of our revolution. In spite of that it is not seldom that it tries. Murdering one or another element of the people, sabotaging one or another important machine for the productive process of a determined industrial unit, or else assaulting warehouses and establishments that store foodstuffs and industrial goods that are the property of the people, as in the case that we record here.

All the working population living in the zone of Maianga, Alvalade and Catumbor is aware of the capacity of the Martal Supermarket for serving the public and the contribution that this supermarket has made toward regularizing supply. It is true; more than 1,000 workers are served daily in that establishment where they make their purchases. At the same time, for the faithful servants of imperialism, that fact has served as a basis for the assault that took place there on the night of last Monday and Tuesday. What did they steal in the end? Faced with an establishment loaded with the most varied goods they worried only about taking away the three cash registers. This was so that on the following day no one could make a purchase there. So that confusion would be caused, so that a monkey wrench would be thrown into the works in an attempt to discredit the measures taken by the party and the government to normalize supplies, so that a feeling of frustration would be aroused again in the population.

This deed did not occur in isolation. The SOCOMI [expansion unknown], which last weekend was well stocked with industrial products for sale to the public in Luanda, was also the scene of one more act of vandalism by the enemies of the people. Almost all of the machinery displayed there was stolen and part of it was damaged. Who is helped by all of these acts? Only reaction and imperialism. These actions are taking place at a very special moment: exactly when the structures of Home Trade are seeking to keep the establishments open all day long, when the supermarkets are ready to open, when industrial products are beginning to be regularly at the disposition of the people and when Angolan workers are engaged with redoubled vigor in the work of increasing production.

At this moment internal reaction is sabotaging and trying to strangle the life of the workers. For that reason it is urgent not to stop at halfway measures to combat the enemies of the people, since in the end the people are the only victims. Let us increase our revolutionary vigilance, day and night, so that acts like these no longer take place and their perpetrators are handed over to the people's justice. The entire people, united with the security forces, should watch over the goods that belong only to them. Let us unite as we have always done to foil the enemy's attempt and make our revolution advance.

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CSO: 4401

FIRM REITERATION OF FOREIGN POLICY STAND ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] In the name of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, Venancio de Moura, vice minister of foreign relations, issued the following statement on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the OAU, African Liberation Day.

"25 May 1979. African Liberation Day. On 25 May 1963, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the highest officers of 30 independent African countries signed a commitment to strengthen the unity and sovereignty of the African states, to drive all forms of colonialism from Africa and to coordinate efforts to better the lives of the peoples of our continent.

The OAU therefore designated 25 May as African Liberation Day, a day on which the entire African continent should devote extra effort in solidarity with our brothers who are still subjected to colonialism, racism and apartheid, particularly in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

"Most of the goals proposed by the OAU Charter have been achieved, thanks to the firm determination of the freedom fighters who have learned how to use the ideological arm, to give the struggle for national liberation the political meaning that unites men behind the same goals. The solemn commitment to free Africa from the colonial yoke has not always been observed.

"The decisions, binding on all, have not always been respected, but the efforts to unite Africa were a valid contribution to the victory of the colonialized peoples.

"Among the Front Line nations, Angola has paid the price for its revolutionary determination with the blood of its sons and the destruction of its property. It has firmly repudiated any attempted settlement, both for Namibia and Zimbabwe, improvised by the reactionary West, tending to perpetuate colonial domination and to destroy the territorial unity of all the brother countries, in violation of the unanimous vote of the international community and with no respect whatever for the legitimate aspirations of the dominated peoples.

"Faithful to the commitment it assumed with Africa, a commitment embodied in armed struggle since 4 February 1961, the People's Republic of Angola declares its intention to follow the path traced by the MPLA-Liberation Movement and deepened by the MPLA-Labor Party under the direction of Comrade President Agostinho Neto, its incontestable leader: the path to victory over colonialism, racism and apartheid, which still prevail on our continent, particularly in the south.

"Hardened by the experience of our own struggle against Portuguese colonialism, fortified by our conscientious engagement in the defense of the interests of the most exploited classes and practicing the ideology of the proletariat, we in Angola continue to do our anticolonialist and internationalist duty, side by side with the combatants of SWAPO, the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front and the ANC of South Africa.

"Viva 25 May!

"Viva Africa!

"The Struggle Continues!

"Victory Is Certain!"

6362

CSO: 4401

NETO PRAISES KWANZA-NORTE PROVINCE LEADERSHIP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] At the end of his vacation in Kwanza-Norte Province, Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, met yesterday with local representatives of the mass media.

On that occasion Comrade President Neto offered the following message to the people of the province.

"First, I would like to say how happy I am to speak to the radio listeners of Kwanza-Norte.

"I have spent 2 weeks vacationing in the province and I have had a chance to observe various aspects of province life, a life that certainly reflects everything we have sought and planned for the development of our country.

"In fact, the life of the province has not only presented me with new factors for the evaluation of its development potential but has also led me to believe increasingly in the men who lead its destiny.

"The municipios that I have had a chance to visit, from Cazengo to Lucala or Golungo-Alto, have given me an idea of the enthusiasm of the ministerial representatives and the local officials, enthusiasm daily passed on to the people, leading to what I see as dynamic development. Obviously, there are areas where further development is needed, and which must be kept in mind so as not to lose the rhythm of development that marks this province.

"In addition to its natural beauty, in addition to its agricultural, mineral and livestock resources, the spirit of the people of this province seems to me to be appropriate to this stage of the revolution.

"I am not saying that all the people of this province are conscientious members of the MPLA-Labor Party. I am not saying that all these individuals have already assimilated Marxism-Leninism. That would be a miracle.

What is certain is that our party's orders of the day have been faithfully followed, putting in practice what we party leaders have recognized as the necessary and feasible steps for the revolutionary development of the country.

"Examining the material potential of the province, I would say I am deeply impressed with its greatness, not only with respect to agriculture, where some things have been accomplished, but by the grandeur of its geographical layout, even its geographic peculiarities, its geological and mineral potential and the possibilities it offers for animal husbandry. I could say that the province is destined to be one of our country's major production centers. Moreover, by reason of Portuguese colonial planning, the problem of transportation and communication with various points in the country necessarily bypassed this province, and this also weighs in its historic destiny. The Kwanza River has the fortifications that were built during the first stages of colonization to supervise certain provinces. In fact, in this province lies the hope for the development of our country. In addition to the agricultural development, I was also greatly impressed with the industrial development. We have much to do to raise agricultural production to the level that is currently possible. There is still much to be done, but I must praise the comrades who work in agriculture for their efforts to develop the enterprises in which they are now employed.

"The industries are vitally important to the country, although some of them are not fully functioning yet. The textile industry, the soft drink, alcoholic beverage and beer industries, the manufacture of construction material and the possibility of exploiting the mineral resources of the province all indicate that this area is prepared to train skilled workers, to lead the future of our country.

"I believe that the industrial problems now posed in the province are those posed throughout the country: the question of the relationship of work and wages; the relation between wages and the cost of living and, more, the relationship between consumer service and transportation, and the relation of commerce to the marketing and agricultural agencies responsible for overseeing the distribution of the products that leave this province.

"These problems will naturally have to be solved through general legislation covering all the provinces in the country, which will enable the worker--factory worker or peasant--to engage in his labor, without discrimination between those who work in the capital and those who work outside it. This still happens occasionally, and at times even when the work is similar. There are wage inequities. There are still huge differences between what the workers earns and what he must pay for food, clothing and other essential items, but I think we will be able to overcome all this with the general legislation to be published shortly.

"Finally, as I thank the comrade provincial commissioner and all the comrade municipal commissioners, all the party members in the province and the administrative officials, I must also express my hope that within a very short time we will certainly have a better living standard in this province, which is prosperous, wealthy and potentially one of the major provinces in our country by virtue of its wealth, the disposition of its people, the implantation of the party and the total dedication of the population to the cause of national unity and our country's independence.

"Therefore, I offer the comrade radio listeners congratulations for work well done. We will certainly meet again soon, in a different way: an official visit to express my sentiments and those of the officials who accompanied me to this province. Thank you very much."

6362

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH HUNGARY PUBLISHED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 May 79 p 2

[Text] Budapest, 29 May (ANGOP)—Angolan-Hungarian relations are developing in all areas in the interest of the two peoples, according to a joint communique issued in this capital at the end of the visit of Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge to Hungary.

The document stresses the common viewpoints on problems that were brought up, and indicates that the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and Hungary condemn the so-called "internal settlement" in Namibia because it does not take international opinion into consideration. The two parties reiterated their support for SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people in the struggle against colonialism and racism.

Angola and Hungary reject the treaty of separate peace between Israel and Egypt and reiterate that a general and just settlement in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation of all the interested parties, including the PLO.

The joint communique also reports that the RPA and Hungary condemn the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and express their wish that the two countries resolve their conflict through negotiations, with respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two parties declare the need for measures to end the arms race and to advance the path to peace.

Foreign Minister Jorge left Budapest yesterday for Prague, Czechoslovakia, on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, his Czechoslovak counterpart.

6362
CSO: 4401

NEW LAW TO CORRECT WAGE INEQUITIES, BENEFIT WORKING CLASSES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] In its latest regular meeting the Revolutionary Council ratified the new wage law whose main objective is "to reduce the current wage gap and eliminate the difference between physical and intellectual work." The document regulates the wage system so that it "will be compatible with current national economic conditions." The new law, transcribed below, is also aimed at abolishing the social injustice inherited from colonialism, which paid higher wages to office workers to the detriment of workers connected with productive activities:

The establishment of "an equitable wage system based on the quantity and quality of work accomplished and aimed at guaranteeing effective participation by the workers as a whole in the country's reconstruction as well as a constant increase in production and productivity" was a decision reached by the First MPLA Congress as one of the main objectives of the labor policy for this phase of national reconstruction and transition to socialism.

The wage system which was ratified is in accordance with current national economic conditions signifying that current wages may be different in the future, inasmuch as increases in work production and productivity will be compensated through higher wages.

In addition, the new law is aimed at "reducing the current wage gap and eliminating the difference between physical and intellectual work," thus attempting to contribute to the fulfillment of the program of the MPLA-Labor Party relative to its objectives in the area of labor and social policy. Although it may not provide a definitive solution to the wage problem, it is a valuable instrument which should be continuously adapted to our national realities thus contributing in a positive and dynamic manner to the payment of wages to our workers.

By the same token this law makes it possible to establish special wage scales and determine various occupational categories so that workers, through effort and study, may attain work levels requiring greater skills and responsibilities and thus receive higher wages.

To this end and in keeping with Paragraph b) of Article 38 of the Constitutional Law and by the authority granted by Paragraph 1) of Article 32 of the same law, the Revolutionary Council is decreeing and I am signing the following law:

Chapter I

General Principles

Article 1

(Scope of application)

This law establishes general principles relative to work performed by workers who have established a juridical-labor relationship with state organizations, state firms, or joint, private or cooperative firms with the aim of a gradual realization of the socialist principle of distribution "in accordance with each one's capability and effort."

Article 2

(Wage right)

All workers have the right to receive a wage based on the quantity and quality of work performed and in accordance with the conditions under which that work was performed.

Chapter III

Special compensation

Article 8

(Special wages)

Upon request of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the government may grant special wages in exceptional cases and situations where the type of work merits special compensation.

Article 9

(Special qualifying conditions)

If circumstances require, the government may, in certain work categories and centers, branches of activity and economic sectors, apply increases of 10 to 25 percent of an established rate in accordance with the complexity of the job.

Article 10

(Bonuses)

With the aim of assuring the accomplishment or better-than-average performance of a given task, of assuring an increase in productivity and attentiveness to work, the government may--in certain geographical areas--approve the granting of a bonus or other material incentives.

Chapter IV

Occupational categories

Article 11

In accordance with the nature and responsibility of the work, the following occupational categories are to apply:

1. Clerical employee. This covers any employee whose work is not directly concerned with production and who performs an administrative function or service under the direct guidance and control of a superior.
2. Worker. This covers any employee who directly or indirectly, through the medium of work, modifies or transforms work objectives and who facilitates the effectiveness of production methods and changes the location of both the finished product and the media or objectives of that work.
3. Technician. This applies to any employee who, on the basis of specific academic or practical training of a basic, medium or higher level, uses technico-scientific knowledge or methods to resolve technological, economic, social, agricultural or industrial problems or who carries on technical work related to the investigation or development of scientific practices.
4. a). Group leader. This covers any employee who organizes, guides and determines--within the scope of his responsibility--the activities of the structural units below the department level.
b). Director. This applies to any employee who plans, organizes, guides and determines--as a part of his own responsibility and within his jurisdiction--the activities of structural units at the higher department levels.

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CSO: 4401

ACUTE HOUSING SHORTAGE MAJOR CHALLENGE TO REVOLUTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 May 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] "I must confess I was greatly surprised to see this enormous mass of workers from the various sectors, civil servants, mobilized by the party and the mass organizations, engaged so enthusiastically in this task, which is really important," said Lucio Lara, presiding over the opening session of the housing census campaign. The meeting was held in the 10 December hall.

As has been widely reported, the basic aim of the housing census, which has already begun in Luanda and will be conducted throughout the country, is to make it possible to find just solutions to the housing problem. It also arose from the need to oversee the distribution of housing and to regulate the occupation of housing units with respect to control, conservation and rents.

As Lucio Lara explicitly stated, the housing issue is a national problem. It affects the great majority of our people, and therefore the people themselves must resolve it, with the aid of the party and government agencies and the mass organizations.

The party leader spoke to an audience of industrial workers, trade unionists and various laborers. He did not hide his satisfaction with the first steps taken in the resolution of this basic problem, which our people have been feeling for a long time and which has been mentioned on several occasions by Comrade President Agostinho Neto.

Generally speaking, Angolan cities (like all the cities of the capitalist countries) were built on the basis of social discrimination, in which comfort and convenience were reserved for a small minority. This social discrimination was eliminated to a large extent during the second war for national liberation, when some of the people seized the "asphalt zone" and took back the property that had been built with the blood and sweat of our people.

Thus we came to independence with an alarming housing shortage: about 70,000 dwellings for 7 million inhabitants. If we assume an average of

five persons per family unit, we can provide sanitary and safe housing for only 350,000 people; 95 percent of the population are living under conditions that do not meet minimum standards. This field was completely ignored.

Worse, this situation is combined with the lack of social facilities (schools, day nurseries, medical stations, markets and cultural and recreation centers) in the rural and suburban areas, and an inadequate number in the urban centers.

In fact, as Lara reported in that session, the housing problem is "a problem that particularly affects the rural areas, which we sometimes forget because it is so apparent in the cities, which the contrasts are shocking and create a continuing problem for the officials.

Housing Difficult Problem

In a clear and responsible warning to the workers who filled the 10 December hall, the member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau said: "We have no illusions. The housing problem is one of the most difficult to solve in any revolution." It was a statement of stark skepticism, which was echoed in the words of the housing minister: "The socialist countries, with their experience, with their principles, after long years of revolution, have still not managed to solve their housing problem to their satisfaction, although they obviously have taken more decisive and important steps than the capitalist countries."

However, as Lucio Lara said: "We Angolans are very ambitious and we naturally want to solve the housing problem more quickly. But to do this," he said, "we must break away from certain preconceptions.

"I know," said the party member, "that the comrades of the Building and Housing Ministry are very concerned about the prejudice that exists against prefabricated housing."

Lara continued: "The comrades here, who are basically activists in solving the housing problem, could use this opportunity to think about this issue, in order to alert all the people, the people of Luanda in particular, in this regard, and to show them that without recourse to prefabricated construction we will not resolve the housing problem."

Clearly, as he said, some basic aspects such as form and content have to be worked out. "Our people obviously aspire to some type of house, and we have to decide which type is best. We cannot try to impose stereotyped forms that displease everyone. Rather, we must try to understand, to delve deeply into the tradition, the taste, of our people so that we can offer a modern, pretty, pleasing manner of living," he concluded.

6362

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 79 p2

[Excerpt] "You are making great efforts to travel firmly on the road to socialism. This means that you know well what you have chosen and what you want, the socialist way." This statement was made by Mylan Rokovina, president of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Croatia (one of the Federal Republics of Yugoslavia) during the ceremony of signing the final documents that will serve as a base for cooperation between our country and Yugoslavia in the economic realm. The signing took place in a session held last Saturday in the installations of the State Secretariat of Cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation, led by Mylan Rokovina, has been in our country for several days to study possible cooperation in the economic domain with our leaders.

During the session, which marked the end of the conversations that approved those documents, the director general of IMPOTANG [expansion unknown] signed on the Angolan side and Mylan Rokovina signed on the Yugoslav side. The visiting delegation has maintained contacts with SONANGOL [expansion unknown], with the Ministries of Agriculture, Home Trade, Industry and energy, Construction and Housing and Fisheries and with the National Bank of Angola.

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CDO: 4401

MULTI-MEMBER COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO SUPPORT COFFEE HARVEST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 79 p 1

[Excerpt] The National Commission of Support for the Fourth Coffee Harvest, composed of party and government organisms, has just been created by an administrative letter from the Presidency of the Republic.

This commission, chaired by Jose Eduardo, the planning minister, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of The MPLA-Labor Party, is defined as "the coordinating body for the activities of the harvest."

Its members will have to coordinate their efforts for the purpose of making this harvest run more smoothly and achieve greater and better results, according to the letter from the Presidency of the Republic.

Ten ministers and one state secretary represent the government sector, which includes various branches directly or indirectly connected with the coffee harvest. They are as follows: Agriculture, Defense, Home Trade, Fisheries, Industry and Energy, Petroleum, Transport and Communications, Health, Labor, Provincial Coordination and Social Affairs. Other components of the National Commission of Support for the Fourth Coffee Harvest are the secretaries of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for the Department of Organization and for Support of Mass Organizations. The mass organizations and the labor federation are represented by the first secretary of the JMPLA [MPLA Youth]-Party Youth, the National Coordinating Commission of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] and the secretary general of UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola].

The provincial commissioners of North Kwanza, Uije, South Kwanza and Luanda are included in this organization. Those four provinces produce the greatest amount of coffee and North Kwanza traditionally is outstanding.

Coffee Belongs to People

Coffee, along with petroleum and diamonds, is nowadays one of the national resources that have belonged to the Angolan people since the proclamation of independence on 11 November 1975.

Since then the "harvest of the people's coffee," as it is called, has been supported by a party-government national commission which guarantees conditions for achieving the best results.

Angola is one of the principal countries in the world in the production and export of coffee. It has increased production to the point of harvesting nearly 200,000 tons a year.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO TITO--Comrade Augustinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, has congratulated Comrade Josip Broz Tito, secretary general of the Yugoslav Communist League and president of the Federated Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, on his 87th birthday, commemorated today on the same date which marks Youth Day in that country, with the following message: "I have great pleasure in sending you my warmest greetings on this date as you celebrate the 87th anniversary of your birth. Long years of friendship between our peoples were begun during the two wars for Angolan national independence. With the greatest pleasure I send this message accompanied by the firm desire to consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation in various domains between our two peoples, parties and governments. With the highest esteem and consideration, I express to you my wishes for good health and a long life." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 May 79 pp 1, 6] 12,116

ROMANIAN RAILROAD CAR DELIVERY--The first 20 railroad cars acquired from the Socialist Republic of Romania were unloaded yesterday in the Commercial Port of Luanda. This acquisition is in accordance with the agreement signed in the domain of rail transport between our country and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The delivery of 57 railroad cars is an essential part of this agreement. These units will continue to arrive and it is anticipated that by the middle of the third quarter of this year they will all be in our country. Some of the cars will be delivered to the Mocimedes Railroad, where there is a need to increase the capacity for rail transport. The others will remain in Luanda. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 May 1979 p 1] 12,116

CORRUPTION IN PEOPLE'S STORES--The Angolan Government has announced that the system of supplying consumer goods to the people through the people's stores has suffered a setback, due to the corruption which has become general within the commercial network. In a communique released in Luanda by the Ministry of Home Trade it is estimated that the value of the items sold without being recorded in the account books amounts to 147,000 contos. The situation is reported as particularly serious in the capital as it is there that the greatest number of cases of fraud have been detected. Several responsible officials have been accused of making fortunes through illicit means. Also, in order to

combat the situation, the government has set a term of 20 days for the accounts to be regularized with the Ministry of Home Trade. The communique further declares that the supply of consumer goods to the retail stores controlled by the state will be suspended. The communique emphasizes that only in this way will the government be able to control inflation. It was also announced that severe sanctions have been taken against the corrupt elements. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 79 p 4] 12,116

WRITERS CONFERENCE CLOSURES--Angolan President Agostinho Neto on Sunday made the closing speech at the sixth conference of Afro-Asian writers who met in Luanda since 27 June. The Angolan President congratulated the participants in the conference for the success of the working sessions and the writers who were awarded the (Lotus) prize to whom Neto presented the award granted by the Afro-Asian Writers Association. The final declaration of the conference had been released earlier. In the declaration, the delegates agreed to send a message of greeting to the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference that will be held in Havana in September. The declaration expresses solidarity with all the people of the world who are fighting to free themselves from all forms of oppression and exploitation. The struggle of the Nicaraguan and Chilean peoples was mentioned. The declaration terms as a success the recent signing of SALT II for the limitation of strategic weapons. In this regard, the declaration (?hails) the role played by the Soviet Union to preserve peace. The delegates unanimously agreed to ratify (Alex Laguma) as secretary general of the association. (Laguma) had held the position temporarily ever since the death of (Joseph El Sebai) who was honored at the conference. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Jul 79 FL]

POTATOES FROM POLAND--The potatoes that the Polish ship "Gdyni Kosynier," anchored in the Commercial Port of Luanda, is unloading for the consumption of the people of this country come to 2,030 tons. This information was divulged yesterday by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture [ENCODIPA]. As of this moment we have been able to verify that the work of unloading is progressing well. This means that the potatoes will be shipped to the proper places within a short period of time. "We are making quite an effort. This will permit the markets, through MINCI [expansion unknown] to be provided with this staple product," that official told us. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 May 79 p 2] 12,116

OMA DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--A delegation of the Organization of Angolan Women left our capital yesterday for Yugoslavia. The delegation is led by Rodeth Gil, secretary of the organization for political affairs and a member of the party Central Committee. In Belgrade, the delegation of Angolan women will participate in the Conference of Yugoslav Women. Other members of the Angolan delegation are representatives of provincial secretariats of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] in Huila and Mocamedes. As she made a statement to the press, Rodeth Gil specified that the objective of this trip would essentially be for the two women's organizations to exchange experiences. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 79 p 2] 12,116

SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK--The following communique (signed by Col Iko Carreira of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, who is also minister of defense) was distributed yesterday: "The population of Calai, on the Cubango River, on the border between the Province of Cuando Cubango and Namibia, was the objective of a severe attack by the racist South African troops during the early hours of 19 May. In fact, on the morning of 19 May South African artillery, stationed on Namibian territory and supported by planes of the Mirage type, opened fire on the border post at Calai. Immediately afterward a strong column of infantry and armored cars began an attack on the position of the border guards in Calai. Simultaneously, another column was crossing the border east of the Village of Macusso, marching in the direction of the Village of Luengue. We are thus facing a new act of aggression on our country by the racist South African troops. Our Armed Forces will soon be able to expel the aggressor troops with their customary determination." (Text) [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 May 79 p 1] 12,116

CSO: 4401

KHAMA: REVOLUTION WOULD BE DISASTROUS FOR NATION

Johannesburg POST in English 19 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

GABORONE — Certain people in Botswana were spreading the idea of a revolutionary takeover, President Seretse Khama said at the weekend.

He was addressing a large crowd in the opposition Botswana National Front Party's stronghold Kanye.

He said destructive revolution would not only arrest development, but would destroy all the country had achieved over the years.

A revolution would turn back the clock of development to 1966, the year before Botswana attained independence.

"In a free and independent country like Botswana, there is no need for a destructive revolution as the people's aspirations and dreams are not suppressed," Sir Seretse said. "In a society where people have the right to choose a government of their choice, there is no need for a revolution."

He said there was a danger of people trying to emulate alien dogmas and ideals while not understanding the circumstances that made people in other countries act the way they did.

An example was that those fighting against white regimes in Southern Africa were doing so because they were being stifled.

Calling for unity in Botswana, the president said: "We can only tackle the problems facing us as a united people. Tribalism is the enemy of national unity." — Sapa.

MISSION OF JURISTS INVITED BY EMPEROR BOKASSA

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 May 79 p 3

[Article by Paul-Jean Franceschini: "Prudence..."]

[Text] How difficult it is, then, to translate noble concern for human rights into the language and practice of diplomacy and politics! The prudence of a government informed of atrocities of which a friendly chief of state is culpable is entirely natural. To imperil one's nation, who might bear the brunt of the tyrant's fury, to compromise interests, some of them important, or necessary sources of supply--such things are not done lightheartedly. A responsible statesman does not let the most natural and most respectable emotion cloud his judgment and make him lose sight of the repercussions of his indignation.

In the matter of the massacres of the Bangui schoolchildren, it is certainly not levity that the French officials will be accused of. The imperial crimes seem, on the contrary, to have sharpened their natural prudence to the point of guile. When an organization as justly prestigious and as scrupulous in its information as Amnesty International revealed the slaughter, after a good month of investigation, didn't Paris order its ambassador to obtain confirmation, nothing of which has filtered down yet? On 19 May, the minister of foreign affairs, "not permitting anyone to doubt our determination" (but who would have dreamed of doing so?), warned against "accepting information without checking it first." On the other hand, he judged that "the facts were not yet sufficiently established, in view of the contradictory character of the reports."

Combining strictness and serenity on his part also, Giscard d'Estaing, who has a keen interest in the empire and its fauna, showed the same circumspection. His aides quibble politely about the number of victims and the manner--perhaps less atrocious than is asserted!--in which they perished. The chief of state, for his part, had instructed Mr Galley, minister of cooperation, to express to his imperial friend "his very deep concern"--the same Galley who, on the eve of the coronation, "found it entirely unnatural to criticize what is about to take place in Bangui and yet to consider the jubilee of the queen of England quite all right."

France, in any case, will draw all the inferences from the report which a mission, composed, "at his request," of jurists, will bring back from the Empire to which the suspected monarch is inviting it. But is it quite certain that this report itself is provided with the necessary guarantees? One can never be too prudent.

11267

CSO: 4400

SYLVESTRE BANGUI DISCUSSES FLO'S OBJECTIVES

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 4 Jun 79 pp 20-22

[Statement by Sylvestre Bangui: "I Accuse!"; dated Paris, 28 May 1979]

[Text] What has happened in the Central African Empire? The January events were touched off by the requirement that all schoolchildren wear a uniform, but in reality this was only the straw that broke the camel's back. Underlying these events there was, above all, the population's discontent with the intensification of the police character of the regime and with the deterioration of living conditions. The teachers, professors and government employees had not been paid for the past several months.

This was the backdrop upon which the chief of state's decision supervened, requiring all students, elementary as well as secondary, to wear a uniform. Families were compelled to buy these uniforms from the Oubangui-Chad Clothing Manufactures (CIOT), a company which is owned principally by the monarch, at a price of 3,000 CFA francs, or 60 French francs each.

For a family of means this does not represent much, but for the average Central African it represents 1 month's wages. The annual income of a Central African peasant does not exceed 500 to 600 French francs. Employees earning 10,000 CFA francs a month are rare. For these families, therefore, such an expenditure was impossible, the more so since these 3,000 francs had to be multiplied by the number of children, that is between four and six. A date was set after which every child must have a uniform. Any child not complying with the requirement after that date was purely and simply expelled. This was unacceptable and was the reason why the youngsters demonstrated in the streets.

They started to parade singing the national anthem with their right arms raised. The students of secondary schools and lycees in Bangui, who had for some time been gathering into associations, became the spearheads of the movement. They were then joined by the students of the primary sector. The ages of the demonstrators thus ranged between 8 and 20 years. The demonstration was bloodily suppressed by the soldiers, who did not hesitate to fire upon the parading children.

The movement, organized in Bangui, spread spontaneously to other cities and towns, practically to all those having a lycee or a college: Bouar, Berverati, Bambari, Bozoum, Sibut and above all Bangassou where the youngsters attacked a gendarmerie station.

Following these demonstrations, the police made numerous arrests, as well among the teachers as among the students and schoolchildren. Their comrades again took to the streets to protest the arrests, and this produced the 18-19 April massacre. Policemen and imperial guard soldiers systematically rounded up the youngsters, flinging them brutally on to trucks where they were again battered and clubbed. They were arrested in the streets, in front of their homes, and even inside their homes. In the days that followed, mothers of families gathered, unclothed and weeping, before the Bangui prison, to ask the whereabouts of their children.

But already by that time, many of the youngsters had died of their injuries or of asphyxiation in their cells, and had been buried in common ditch graves. This savage repression was the work of the imperial guard and not of the regular army. The latter, always mistrusted the emperor, is deprived of arms and munitions. It did not intervene. Actually, it must be noted that the Central African Empire maintains two armies: one regular, but neglected because it is not trusted, and another parallel one, which is the imperial guard, and whose equipment and maintenance weighs heavily on the national budget. This guard consists almost solely of soldiers recruited from the tribe to which the emperor belongs.

These events, aside from the affair of the uniforms, have further revealed the state of latent rebellion in which the Central African people finds itself. Latent, because the people are not armed and because the Central African Empire is today a country in which everyone hesitates to speak, even between father and son, through fear of being accused of plotting. Intelligence agents are everywhere about. They report, of course, directly to the imperial court, to such an extent that the government is the last to be informed.

In Bangui, the government only administers. It carries out the orders of the emperor, who retains absolute power and governs with the assistance of his advisers. It is not my function to name names, but there are, in Berengo and in Paris, many imperial advisers who are French, who carry an official Central African title and a diplomatic passport issued by Bangui.

This absolute power has brought the country to the economic chaos of which we are aware. Our agriculture, which constitutes the basis of our economy, has constantly deteriorated in the course of the years, particularly after the chief of state decided, on impulse, to institute an "agrarian reform," the suddenness and unexpectedness of which caused the departure of the French aid technicians who were serving in this sector. In the space of a few years, cotton production has dropped sharply by one-third. The same is true of coffee. The situation is no better as regards food crops. In the

course of the years, the roadbeds have been left in such a state of disrepair that the peasants, now totally isolated, can no longer sell their produce to the city. They must now content themselves with producing only what is necessary to satisfy their own needs, resulting in a very substantial deterioration in our net trade balance.

The country's mineral resources have become the object of a fraudulent traffic, conceived and organized by men installed in the upper echelons of power. The state received but half or a third of the taxes being collected in its name on the diamond trade, which has become a monopoly in the hands of a few. The regime's dignitaries, in addition to their financial holdings in the diamond mines and trade, have appropriated several companies to themselves. The chief of state moreover owns the monopoly on the sale of cement, sugar imports, and the ivory trade. In short, he merges the state budget with his personal cash box.

In actual fact, there is no longer a Central African budget. There is, of course, a document which serves as a budget, but it is a pure formality. But once the pretended authorizing law has been passed, the budget is cast aside and forgotten. Budget revenues are used up as fast as they are received, somewhat haphazardly, without any sector priorities having been set. Thus, even as revenues decreased under the impact of the recession, thousands of government employees and soldiers were recruited, without any regard for the fact that the state could not carry such a burden.

I affirm that my dissent does not date from yesterday. As long as I remained in Bangui it was virtually impossible for me to resign, considering the suspicion with which high-ranking officers were regarded. But after being named ambassador to Canada in 1974, I offered my resignation for the first time. It was refused. Last October, I again addressed a letter of resignation to the monarch. At that point I had decided to take the plunge. I was deeply shocked by the behavior of the emperor, who had come to Paris for a visit of several months and had launched into a spree of unbridled spending. The Central African diplomats in Paris were transformed into messenger boys. Money was being thrown out the windows. In 4 months, at least 300 million CFA francs (about 6 million French francs) were spent. The government, meanwhile, was bankrupt.

Such extravagance contrasted sharply also with the embassy's penury. The Central African Empire's most important diplomatic post had not received a penny in 10 months. The diplomats were reduced to spending their own personal funds for needed office supplies. This state of things was all the more revolting to me in that I am, by training, an administrator.

I therefore decided to leave. When a high official presents his resignation, the rule is to await its acceptance before leaving. I did so until I learned of the 18-19 April massacre. In the face of such a horror, I could no longer wait. I could not condone through silence this massacre of innocents. It was, after all, on children singing as they marched, on defenseless youths, that they fired, without hesitation, mutilating the future of our nation. These killings could not possibly be justified.

This decision was mine alone. I asked no one's opinion. My purpose was, as a Central African citizen and in this manner, to register my disapproval of such a violation of human rights.

I must affirm, however, that the regular army has always been the principal element in the opposition to the government's policy. If it were free, it would be with us. It has paid a heavy tribute to the regime, in that at least 15 of its best officers have lost their lives to it. The Central Africans have their roots in the people. I believe that during the coming weeks they will have the opportunity to manifest, in one form or another, their support of the FLO /Ubangi Liberation Front/.

This front is first of all an appeal to the Central African people to organize. It is a rallying movement to bring together all social sectors, all the social and professional classes, all the country's live forces. We have already commenced rallying the different Central African associations in Paris: the workers, the trainees, the students. All these organizations have their tentacles which reach inside the country. The soldiers, I repeat, will support us, because I know we shall speak the same language. The FLO is a patriotic movement which, together with the people, will demand the restoration of democratic freedoms. Our immediate objective is to stop the massacre of children. In addition, we intend to obtain the enfranchisement of human rights in our country. It will be up to the people to decide the forms this return to democratic freedoms will take.

I intend now to fall back behind the people, of which I am one, and I leave it to the FLO, upon whom it devolves, to determine a proper course of action. From now on, it will no longer be Mr Bangui who speaks but rather the FLO, of which I, as its president, shall be only its spokesman. The FLO can only be a democratic organization. Its primary and prior objective is the defense of human rights and democratic freedoms.

The Central African people, deceived and humiliated, must first of all recover their dignity. This is what I shall say to all the African heads of state, to all the world's democracies that will receive me or meet with me during the coming weeks.

9399

ISO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

FRENCH MILITARY, TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE NOTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 May 79 p 3

[Article: "French Aid to the Central African Empire Covers the Chronic Budget Deficit"]

[Text] France maintains close relations with the Central African Empire. In March 1975, Giscard d'Estaing made his first presidential visit to Africa in Bangui, and Marshal Bokassa returned the visit in July of the same year. The two trips marked a return to "fraternal" relations--as it was put by the emperor, who called Giscard d'Estaing a "very dear relative"--between the two states, whose relations had deteriorated in 1974 with the nationalization of the foreign firms--French, for the most part--and the closing, on Bangui's initiative, of its consulate general in France.

Since then, the two chiefs of state have had several "private" meetings, and President Bokassa prides himself on being a "personal friend" of Giscard d'Estaing, who hunts in the Central African Empire and spent 10 days of vacation there in August 1978.

The strategic position of the Central African Empire in the heart of the continent, as well as its potential resources, are obviously not foreign to Paris's interest in Bangui. Bordered on its northwest frontier by Chad and on its southeast frontier by Zaire, the Central African Empire has condemned very severely the "destabilization" attempts by these two countries and has supported the military action of Paris in their favor [as published]. Furthermore, Giscard d'Estaing talked about the situation in central Africa in Bangui last August with the chiefs of state of Chad and Zaire, the Gabonese prime minister, and Marshal Bokassa. France is very interested in the uranium reserves, estimated at 10,000 tons, discovered at Bakouma.

It is a contracting party in the development of this deposit, through the intermediary of the Atomic Energy Commission (CEA). Jacques Giscard d'Estaing, financial director of the CEA and cousin of the chief of state, himself conducted the negotiations which led, in 1975, to an agreement which gives the

CEA a 30-percent shareholding in the Central African Uranium Company (URCA), which has responsibility for the future mining of the deposit.

More Than 400 Cooperation Personnel

In 1976, French public aid to the Central African Empire came to 107 million French francs. Paris participates in a great many development projects in the country, especially in infrastructure, a crucial problem in a hemmed-in country. The Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC), a French public financing organism, furnishes, in cooperation with the European Development Fund and the government of the FRG, maintenance and rebuilding teams for a road system which deteriorates perpetually because of the rains. French aid for improvement of river transport, which has absorbed 70 percent of the aid for the infrastructure, is concentrated essentially on the functioning of the Central African River Communications Agency (ACCF). France is participating in the reconditioning of a part of the fleet and is assisting the Central Africans in the operation of the port of Bangui.

In the agricultural area, France's aid goes mainly to production of cotton and coffee, which has been going down steadily in recent years. A research unit has been created within the Central African Cotton Union, which also receives technical support for production development.

Paris has signed an agreement in the field of health, particularly for the fight against the major endemic diseases and for renovation of the Bangui hospital.

In June 1977, the number of French technical cooperation personnel in the Central African Republic came to more than 400. In addition to this official aid, Paris covers the chronic deficit in the budget and relieves the shortage in the Central African Empire's treasury, going so far as to provide for payment of the civil servants.

On the other hand, the Central African Empire has benefited from the debt remission made by France to Third World countries and announced by Giscard d'Estaing on the eve of the opening of the UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] conference (LE MONDE of 4 May).

On the military level, the Central African Empire is one of the very few countries of French-speaking Africa--there are five in toto--which have never renounced the defense and assistance agreements made with France upon these states' accession to independence after 1960. The defense agreements have, of course, been revised in the meantime, but their principle has never been challenged by the two partners.

However, France's military technical assistance to the Central African Republic, now become Empire, has decreased over the years, just as it has gone down considerably with Madagascar and Benin in the same time period. At the present time, the French Army does not furnish officers or noncommissioned

officers to officer the Central African troops--about 3,000 men, with the gendarmerie and the paramilitary forces--and it has been content to send a few technical advisers, including gendarmes, assigned to maintenance of the French-designed equipment (ground weaponry and helicopters) purchased by the Central African Empire. Since 1976, this contingent of French advisers has left the country.

The Central African Empire has recently approached the Soviet Union and Romania to equip itself with ground weaponry, and the country's military personnel designated for servicing this equipment have been sent to Libya for training courses.

11/07
CIN: 4600

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, POSSIBLE TERMINATION OF FRENCH AID NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Jun 79 pp 1095, 1096

[Text]

REPORTS continue to flow in confirming Emperor Bokassa's personal role in the killings of children in his capital. Discarded politicians, who once prospered under Bokassa, have now joined the bandwagon of protest. The Empire's allies and neighbours, however, are maintaining a studious silence over the Emperor's troubles. When the silence is broken, as it has been by French officials, it is only to express some apparently subtle equivocations. They expect the world to wait with bated breath for the report of the five-nation team chosen and despatched by the Franco-African Summit at Kigali. With President Senghor having already committed himself to the opinion that these events were police "excesses" and M. Galley, the French Minister for Co-operation, and well-known apologist for the Empire, suggesting that what happened in Bangui were "events or pseudo-events" — and recalling that there is a principle in international relations, written into the Charter of the OAU, of non-interference in the internal affairs of another state — one sees all the ingredients of a conspiracy to silence the outcry against the Central African ruler.

But as the evidence mounts and the spotlight focuses sharply on the Emperor and the outrage he has perpetrated, so there is a proportionate decline in the

attention that should be paid to the make-up of the man's power. Why and how is he still in power?

That terror, of sorts, has kept the Emperor in power is beyond doubt. His vicious reaction to the demonstrations of the last six months testifies to that fact. But it would be too simple to leave an explanation at that level. His main pillar of support has been the police, which now is almost 95 per cent M'Baka, the Emperor's tribe. He mistrusts his army, a large proportion of which is disarmed. And there is the Imperial Guard who are at the forefront of his repression.

The Emperor, however, is a skilled political survivor. Cabinet reshuffles are countless. The last occurred in April, and in two years there have been three Prime Ministers. In a sense, he has overseen an interminable game of musical chairs among the political élite of the Empire. The man that he ousted on New Year's Eve, 1965, David Dacko, is now a Counsellor at the Court. Others have been moved upstairs while the constant changes in the cabinet have prevented a political opposition forming.

The hierarchy of authority is quite clear: there is the Imperial Court in the first place whose composition is naturally the choice of the Emperor. The courtiers are, however, a significant group for they included at least five Frenchmen, an Israeli and an

Arab, who have been advising him over a long period. Secondly, there is the political bureau of the single party, Mouvement pour l'Évolution Sociale de l'Afrique Noire, named by the Emperor, thirdly the General Assembly whose existence is nominal and fourthly the government, appointed or dismissed by the Emperor.

There has been a continuity of personalities at the head of the regime whose compliance accounts partly for the Emperor's survival. However, their collaboration radically alters the stakes for power, which may now be considered to be open. The Ambassador in Paris, General Sylvestre Bangui, resigned during the Franco-African summit with great élan, confirming that a massacre had taken place in Bangui in April. He has formed an opposition movement for Oubanguians, as many prefer to be called. However, his statements of intent have scarcely been encouraging; he is not sure whether a republic would be desirable, though a constitutional monarchy would not be a bad idea, according to M. Bangui. He used Gabon and Ivory Coast as examples of the democracies which he saw as ideal for his country. The former Prime Minister, Ange Patasse, removed last year, has also condemned the Emperor and said that he will start an opposition republican movement.

An elite discredited

Their rejection of the Emperor condemns the latter. But are they not too late? Both have benefitted from Bokassa's eccentric tyranny. Both acquiesced to the elevation of Bokassa from Marshal and President for Life to Emperor. This was no sudden impulse of the Emperor, but something that had been discussed at length over several years. Even Presidents Bongo of Gabon and Mobutu of Zaïre were consulted on the issue. After six months of open unrest in the Empire, at the forefront of which have been students, the Emperor's erstwhile supporters may already be discredited. Given the isolation of the Empire, foreign-based movements will have great difficulty in penetrating the country to build up an opposition.

The causes for discontent, however, cannot be placed simply at the feet of the Emperor. First, his courtiers and politicians will have great difficulty in not becoming identified with the regime's failures by a broad spectrum of the population. Students have been a constant thorn in the Imperial side. They demonstrated in 1966, in 1973 and there was unrest in 1977 when the Emperor eventually had the student union brought under the wing of MESAN. It was their outburst in January against the imposition of uniforms which sparked off a much broader revolt. Public servants, who had not received pay promised to them last autumn, were sympathetic. In the Bangui suburbs of N'Gongou and Minkine the crowds joined the students who went on the rampage — consuming much of the shops in the centre of the capital.

It was in these two suburbs, it now emerges, that some of the worst excesses in January took place. Soldiers, armed with machine pistols, entered the suburbs shooting inhabitants indiscriminately. They were met by a fire and arrow attack in which 100 soldiers died. An additional factor in the Emperor's problems is that these two suburbs contain a concentration of tribal groups who are opposed to the favoured position of the M'Baka. There were also reports of unrest in the provinces.

While Bangui may reflect some of the effects of economic mismanagement over the last ten years, the problems in the provinces are magnified many times over. The inevitable tasks of overcoming the obstacles that face a landlocked country have never been met by Bokassa. Financially the country is in such a state that aid is used to pay off foreign debts and to pay the salaries of a grossly overmanned civil service, which numbers over 20,000.

The Prime Minister, Henri Maslou, on a visit to Paris in late January, just as the demonstrations were taking place, said that there were four main weaknesses in the economy: the terrible conditions of the road network, the low level of the Ouabangui river on which much of the trade goes to its outlet at Pointe Noire in Congo — Brazzaville, the weakness of state investment and bad management of public enterprises. Such general economic problems have been aggravated by the deficit in last year's trade balance which was reported unofficially to be 2 billion CFA francs (\$10m) compared with the 1977 surplus of 4.2 billion CFA francs. The external debt stands at 70 billion CFA francs. Private investment in the Empire is largely in the hands of foreigners, mainly French. French companies control half of the import and export business.

Statistics and discussion of the economic potential of the empire belie the misery of the farming population in the provinces. Both coffee and cotton production in 1978 were the lowest in ten years. Farmers, who under the *Operation Rukasa* were brought within a village framework, complain that they are made to produce goods which have little relevance to their lives. They have to pay taxes to their village chief and also to the government. Both taxes amount to half the annual revenue of the peasant. Between 1960 and 1976, the price of cotton per kilo for the producer has risen from 24 CFA francs to only 50 CFA francs. The farmers claim that they do not have enough time to grow foodstuffs while the government argues that even if the producer price were raised — some officials have admitted that it could be at least 24 CFA francs higher — the farmer would simply produce the same

amounts while taking in a greater income.

Since the demonstrations in January, therefore, it is apparent that a unified opposition to the Emperor and his regime exists. All that it needs is to be organised.

The greatest hopes for the Central African economy have been pinned on uranium. It is also argued that uranium is the reason for France's support of the Emperor. It has taken years for the exploitation of the uranium reserves at Bakouma — estimated at 16,000 tonnes — to begin. In April, France contributed an initial 360m CFA francs for the first stage of the construction of the installation at the site. The French government represented by the French Atomic Energy Commission has a stake in the Société de l'Uranium Centrafricain along with four other partners, the Central African State, Cote d'Ivoire, Alouesse and CFME.

The story goes back a little further in that the French carried out feasibility studies in the late 1960s and concluded that the price of extracting the uranium would be higher than world prices on the market and therefore shelved the project. The Emperor then proceeded to seek other prospectors and ended up signing an agreement with the Swiss company Alouesse in 1974. Alouesse had never had any previous experience in uranium mining. This let the French in — President Giscard d'Estaing's cousin, Jacques, former director of the Centre Centrale de Coopération Economique, a director of the Atomic Energy Commission — who now undertake much of the technical work.

However, with the prospect of the mines not being operational until the mid-1980s at the earliest, the argument that uranium is what explains French support for Bokassa appears a little thin. On the other hand, a glance at the interests of other countries, who manipulate the Emperor's erratic policies, indicates a considerable interest in the strategic significance of the Empire.

Flirting with Libya

Emperor Bokassa has flirted with Libya. The latest development is the offer of Libyan aid to

the Empire which came at the end of May. In February, the Emperor had announced that all previous agreements with Libya would be abrogated. However, to go yet another step further back, in late 1976, when Col. Gaddafi visited Bangui, Bokassa went so far as to become a Muslim and have his name changed to Salah Eddine Ahmed. He also has received oil supplies from Iraq. The latest Libyan move coincided with the crisis in Chad where Libya is presently supporting the southern secessionists against the transitional government in N'Djamena which has brought together Goukhoum Waddai and Hissen Habre. It is also an opportune moment to show Libyan goodwill when France is under pressure to withdraw its support for the Emperor.

It has been suggested that the Empire is rather like a simmering pot about to overflow, thus accounting for the patience of the Soviet Union. It has a huge embassy in Bangui. Every year several hundred students go to the Soviet Union for further education. The Emperor has opened up recently to Communist countries. However, he also enjoys close relations with South African interests. The latest project by Pretoria is the construction of a large hotel complex in Bangui.

One returns always to the French. For them Bokassa, not unlike his neighbour in the south is considered to be staunchly anti-Communist, whatever his other antics. In the central African context there is not only a regime in Zaïre which falters regularly, but a hostile government in Brazzaville which is known to harbour some of Bokassa's opponents. The river passage along the Oubangui to Pointe Noire has become a contentious issue reducing the flow

of trade and the latest report is that Congolese troops have occupied a small stretch of Imperial territory on the frontier. The feeling is that if the Emperor is toppled and an antagonistic regime, allied to Libya or Brazzaville emerges, suddenly the entire region's stability is in doubt. Yet more trouble would occur in Chad, Zaïre might be threatened and Cameroon, one of France's staunchest allies in Africa, would become distinctly worried. So the aid continues, in 1976 this amounted to 83m. francs plus 22m. francs financial aid to balance the budget. There is no military aid of consequence which makes a nonsense of the French measure — suspension of military aid to the Empire. A little research would also reveal that in March M. François Ponce, the French Foreign Minister, announced to the French National Assembly that France does not give the Central African Empire any aid at all!

The issue finally reverts, in the immediate context, to whether France should impose sanctions on the Emperor by cutting off all aid. France has said officially that it is awaiting the outcome of the special team of investigators sent by the Franco-African summit. M. Galley, the Minister for Co-operation has said that one cannot interfere in the internal affairs of another state. Certainly the economic loss to France would not be important. But to lose their foothold of goodwill among what is now a discredited elite and condemned Emperor might also prove to be less of a loss than remaining and antagonising a population which has already shown to what extent it is prepared to act in order to alleviate its currently miserable situation. ✓

END OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE, CONCESSIONS REQUIRED FOR PEACE

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 4 Jun 79 pp 24, 25

[Article by Moriba Magassouba: "The Chadian Predicament"]

[Text] Between the intransigence of the "masters" of Ndjamena, the aggressiveness, merely verbal, of the pro-Libyan tendencies in FROLINAT, and the secessionist "dream" which seeks obstinately to take on reality in the south, there seems to me to be no room for peace and national harmony in Chad.

Less than 3 months after the signing of the Kano 1 agreement (in Nigeria) which for the first time in Chad's tormented history laid the groundwork for the conclusion of a durable peace that was to emerge from national harmony, the drive toward national reconciliation seems to have come to a halt.

The signatories to the Ndjamena agreement--Hissain Habre's FAN [Armed Forces of the North], GOUKOUNI OUEDDEIMI'S FROLINAT, the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces], and the MPLT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad], the so-called Third Army--installed a "transition government of national union" in Ndjamena on 26 April. Coming as it did only a few weeks after the failure of the Kano 2 conference, which had been held at the beginning of April, there could be no doubt that its promoters intended it to be perceived as the "start of a solution" of the Chadian problem, and it was so interpreted by a large segment of public opinion.

The new government, almost half of it southerners, seemed, structurally at least, to strike the desired balance that is so essential to the future of a country still trying to find itself--even though the key ministries, Interior and Defense, were assigned to Mr Goukouni and Mr Habre respectively, both as ministers of state. Some also saw the naming of Gen Negue Djogo, chief of staff of the FAT and a Catholic whose relatives are for the most part Muslims, to be vice president of the government, as a symbol of the will to unite which seemed to motivate the protagonists of the Chadian drama, present at Ndjamena.

This "will to unite" could not fail to encounter the hostility of all the "excommunicated" from reconciliation--from the former chief of state, Gen Felix Mallou, who has taken refuge in Nigeria, to Lt Col Wadel Abdel Kader Kamogue, recently sacked from the government of Mr Lol Mahamat Choua, and including the original FROLINAT of Dr Abba Sidick, who is presently very active, that of Mr Ahmat Acyl and above all Libya, who is having ulcers over having been left out of things and who feels that "any solution which does not have her concurrence is doomed." A potential coalition of all these forces, which until yesterday were still fighting each other, would spell serious trouble for the new Ndjamenan regime.

Since the formation of Mr Lol Mahamat Choua's government, a real race against time has ensued between Ndjamenan and the Kano "forbidden ones," fully supported by Libya who is leaving no stone unturned to create a sort of sacred front against her erstwhile proteges. No sooner was the "transition government of national unity" installed than it set up a full-fledged diplomatic crossfire, sending not less than three missions or delegations to Paris and to various African capitals. These "information and explanation" mission visited especially Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, the Central African Empire, Gabon, Senegal and Ivory Coast, while a delegation took part in the Fourth Islamic Conference in Fes (Morocco). The object of this operation was clear: to obtain recognition of the new regime from the countries visited.

The results to date appear to have been meager. The welcome extended to the Ndjamenan emissaries--here, lukewarm, as in Niger; there, reserved as in Paris; elsewhere, cool, as in Lagos--has, without being deliberately hostile, conveyed the desire of the countries visited to avoid endorsing what some are calling the Goukouni-Habre combination to the detriment of the other politico-military formations. Some, moreover, are attributing to Lagos the intent of calling a meeting shortly of the five countries that took part in the two Kano conferences: Cameroon, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan.

Tripoli is predicting a worsening of the situation and a resurgence of "the bloodshed and fratricides" in Chad. It is increasing its contacts with those who have been ostracized by the Habre-Goukouni team. Thus, Mr Abba Sidick has just returned from a visit to the Libyan capital. He met there with Mr Mahamat Abba, chairman of the FROLINAT Revolutionary Council, and Mr Ahmat Acyl, leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Council of FROLINAT's Volcano faction. With Libya's aid, which will be free of charge to them, these three leaders will no doubt try to create a more credible politico-military organization. Mr Malloum, who had been lying low in Nigeria, has now added his voice to those chanting in protest, encouraged no doubt by Lagos, who has apparently still not digested the physical elimination of Mr Aboubakar Abderrahmane, the former chief of the MPLT, a movement created entirely by Lagos. An indication of the attitude of the Nigerian authorities is revealed by the fact that Nigeria's "No 2," Gen Shehu Yaradue, recently met with Lieutenant Colonel Kamogue. And while the Ndjamenan emissaries stood and waited for the chief of state to receive them, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, the former commander of the Chadian gendarmerie, who visited Libya last month, did not appear to have given up playing an important role on the nation's political scene, even at the price--one is tempted to believe--of a war of secession.

The announcement of the creation of a new political party on 28 April by political leaders and by cadres of the former administration--the Republican Party for Chadian National Salvation /PRSNT/--which sets forth as its objective to "build a lay republic free of confessionalism and of 'clanism,' which respects all creeds, religions and cultures," was a timely reminder to the Ndjamena regime that September 1980, the timetable for the organization of general elections throughout the country, is approaching.

The calling of the Kano 3 conference has become more important than ever. The establishment of a definitive peace and of security in Chad requires for its achievement the definition of a program of action which is capable of attracting the support of all the interested parties--without exception. Any road other than this appears simply to lead to an impasse. Chad's national interest demands concessions by all sides--but also the end of all foreign interference.

9199

CSO: 4400

LIVESTOCK THREATENED WITH REDUCTION IN NUMBERS

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 7-13 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] To the difficult political situation which Chad has been experiencing for some time has been added some economic problems. Among others, these include one of Chad's principal resources: livestock. Recent censuses financed by the European Development Fund (EDF) indicate that Chadian livestock will undergo an appreciable reduction in the coming years, after recoveries in 1977 and 1978.

In fact, after the frightful drought in 1972 and 1973, Chadian livestock experienced a slight reduction, due principally to the utilization of cows which constituted for former reproduction stock. These cows have now aged and are, therefore, scheduled to disappear with the appearance of a new stock to maintain the birthrate of cattle and other species of Chadian livestock which are continuing to register considerable drops.

A major resource before the drought, the Chadian livestock-raising sector had 4.7 million head of cattle and 4 million sheep. In 1976, these figures dropped to 3.7 million (3 million in 1973 at the height of the drought) and 2.7 million, respectively. The hopes born of the upswing in the following 2 years (1977 and 1978) have not been realized. When one knows that livestock has always been a major resource of the Chadian economy, he is better able to understand the concern of Ndjamenan economists. Chad, in fact, is the largest livestock exporter of the region. Its most important market is Nigeria to which more than 200,000 head of cattle (1974 figures) were exported. Even the voluntary abandonment of foreign markets at the beginning of 1975, to cover domestic consumption, had not completely changed meat marketing in Chad.

A Vast Program

Officials of the SOTERA, national livestock raising company, have not lost hope, however. They are making an effort to insure a rapid upsurge in production. A vast renovation and expansion of ranches program has just been launched by the SOTERA. It consists of experimenting on the ranches with techniques of exploitation and regulation of markets.

An ambitious program which the head of the SOTERA, Dr Tousade, formerly with the Pasteur Institute in Paris, hopes to carry out this program successfully. More than 12,000 head of livestock will be gathered on the two principal ranches (Dachum and Sahr), which have a total surface of 52,000 hectares. It is appropriate to point out that the SOTERA is a new economic company of mixed economy, 51 percent of whose capital belongs to the Chadian state and the rest belongs to a group of private stockholders, 25 percent of whom are Nigerians.

8143

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

JOINT ACTION FRONT FORMED--On Thursday, 31 May, in Tripoli, Libya, four of the five Chadian political organizations, not yet recognized as full-fledged parties, established a "Chadian Joint Action Front." These parties are represented by Dr Abba Siddick, former secretary general of the FROLINAT (Chadian National Liberation Front); Mahamat Abba Seid, former vice president of the FROLINAT Council of the Revolution; Ahmat Acyl, chief of the Arab and pro-Libyan faction of the FROLINAT; and Abdoulaye Adoum Dana'a, chief of the Volcano Forces faction of the former First Army of the FROLINAT. For these four organizations, grouping in this way means fighting in a coordinated and, therefore, more effective manner against the government of the national union of transition which they describe as "fascist". However, observers feel that the formation of a front could facilitate the opening of discussions with the Ndjamea government. At the time of the second Kano round table, the FROLINAT and the FAN (Northern Armed Forces) had refused to recognize them all as full-fledged political-military parties but had proposed either their merger or their integration into the four parties already in existence and, therefore, represented in the government.

/Text/ /Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 7-13 Jun 79 p 3/ 8143

CSO: 4400

GAMBIA

PRINTED

SOVIET COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED--A protocol for scientific and cultural cooperation with the USSR has been signed in Banjul. The signing of this agreement marks a new beginning for Soviet-Gambian cultural cooperation, which had been interrupted by Gambia in 1968 in protest against the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French May 79 p 8] 11267

REF: 4400

TROUBLED SITUATION, REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL'S OBSCURE GOALS DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jun 79 pp 1, 5

[Article by J.-P. Langellier: "The New Power in Ghana"]

[Excerpts] Even while continuing the bloody purge of "corrupt" prominent persons of preceding regimes, begun on Saturday 16 June with the execution of two generals, one of them a former chief of state, Gen Acheampong (LE MONDE 17-18 June), the members of the Revolutionary Council who seized power last 4 June in Ghana allowed the election scheduled for Monday 18 June to proceed normally. In this way they are confirming their intention to allow the country to return to a civilian regime.

Accra--the scene takes place in a building of the Burma camp, Accra's main barracks. The speaker is Captain J.J. Rawlings, Ghana's new "strong man" and president of the "Revolutionary Council of the Armed Forces," which on 4 June overthrew the military regime of Gen Akuffo. The coup d'etat took place over two weeks, day by day, before the scheduled date for the 18 June legislative and presidential elections, the final stage before the restoration of a civilian regime. The army's return to the barracks, initially scheduled for 1 July, was postponed three months, but the double election took place this Monday without change.

For two weeks Ghana has been living through strange days. Everything is happening as if political life had somehow been split in half. On the one hand, the election campaign, conducted at great expense by the principal parties, was continued normally right up to its end. On the other hand, a small group of putschists revolted by the corruption and incompetence of their chiefs, decided to undertake expeditiously a cleanup operation they call "a public health operation." The authors of the 4 June revolution rejected the famous alternative between the "gun and the ballot", and the "cleanup" in progress is presented as an element of nature to strengthen the credit of the future civilian government.

Be that as it may, Captain Rawlings and his companions lost no time in going into action. Gen Ignatius Acheampong, president of the Republic from 1972 to

1978, and Maj Gen Utuka, the former commanding officer of the border guards, who were shot Saturday at dawn, were the first expiatory victims of their "purification campaign."

It is probable that the firing squads at the foot of Teshi will not be idle in the next few weeks.

By going ahead with the executions, the military obviously hope to bring on a salutary shock. In 22 years of independence virtually no blood has flowed in Ghana. Political violence is not part of the local customs. The only two public executions go back to 1967. On Saturday afternoon the DAILY GRAPHIC put out a special edition with photos on the front page of the bodies of those executed collapsed on the sandbags supporting the execution wall. This intrusion of violence might well mark a turning point in the history of independent Ghana.

The Revolutionary Council is dominated by junior and noncommissioned officers. It is made up of 14 members, divided as follows: two majors, three captains, two sergeants, six corporals and one private soldier. The two most influential officers around Captain Rawlings seem to be Captain Boakye Djan and Major Mensah Poku. Nothing is known of the deals that gave birth to the Council. According to some information the members of that organization were "elected by the rank and file." This revolution coming from the "rank and file" would be a rather unprecedented phenomenon in the history of coups d'etat in West Africa.

Secrecy is being maintained as to what goes on in the proceedings now in progress. Neither the names of the next accused nor the details of the procedure are known. In an interview published a week ago, Captain Rawlings assured that, despite pressures exerted on him, the former military leaders would be tried according to the legal procedure in effect and not by emergency courts. What followed gave the lie to his words. Undoubtedly he had to bow before companions less concerned with respecting the forms. Nevertheless, the Revolutionary Council has not removed or punished all the military leaders of the former regime; Gen Hamidu, the former chief of staff, was appointed liaison officer between the Council and the "governmental machinery."

Where will the purge stop? At what point will the Revolutionary Council believe it has attained its objectives? These uncertainties are alarming not only the military of the fallen regime. The team in power indicated on Saturday that the cleanup would concern "not only military circles." The merchant bourgeoisie, some sectors of which grew rich along with the army chiefs, could be subjected in their turn to the thunderbolts of the "purifiers." Anxiety is especially strong within the Lebanese community of about 3,000 persons. About 60 Lebanese merchants were arrested the day after the putsch. All were released. However, many Lebanese families preferred to leave the country, or are planning to do so. The French school at Accra, wide open to foreigners, lost a third of its manpower. In addition, several Indian merchants were molested but none, it seems, have been arrested.

Another reason for worry has to do with the methods employed by the Revolutionary Council to stabilize the economy. The massive searches conducted by military patrols in order to combat speculation risk, over the middle term, are upsetting commercial traffic even more seriously. In addition, every citizen is being urged to furnish to the authorities information they believe to be "vital" to the country's interest.

The Revolutionary Council's action does not at the moment seem to be looked upon with disfavor by the mass of Ghanaians. But everyone is hoping the Revolutionary Council will quickly give way, as it promised, to civilian leaders. In that regard, Catholic and Protestant church leaders sent the Revolutionary Council a memorandum in which they urge them to keep their pledges. This seems all the more necessary because the new supreme organization includes no member of the Ashanti ethnic group, which has always dominated the Ghanaian political scene. This very-much-noticed absence within the Council might be a factor in additional troubles.

8946

CSO: 1400

NATIONAL WELFARE SOCIETY: TRIAL RULES SHOULD BE PUBLISHED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jun 79 p 16

[Text]

THE Society for National Welfare has called on the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (A.F.R.C.) to publish in advance, rules by which those persons standing trial may be examined.

In an official statement issued to the press in Accra yesterday and signed by Nana Wereko Ampem, president and Mr E. S. Aidoo, vice president respectively of the society, the statement recalled the words of the Chairman of the

A.F.R.C. not to pursue justice by using the path of unjustifiable vengeance.

The statement expressed the hope that whatever rules that would be laid down by the Council would reflect on the principles of natural justice and human rights.

"Once this precaution is taken, the wheel of justice must roll on remorselessly, regardless of which particular person is affected" said the statement.

The statement warned that as soon as extraneous, irrelevant considerations were allowed to interfere with the meting

out of just punishment to all those who deserved such punishment, the whole exercise would have lost its meaning.

The society therefore expressed its support for the "house cleaning exercise" in the hope that if this was done, high standards of probity in public affairs could be expected from future office holders.

The statement also called on the A.F.R.C. to publicly commit itself to an early date not later than October 1 this year when it would hand over power to persons who would have been elected democratically to assume the leadership of the country.

CSO: 4420

STUDENT UNION ASKS FOR TOP CIVIL SERVANTS INVESTIGATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jun 79 p 8

[Text]

THE Northern Students' Union (NSU) has recommended the setting up of a government machinery to investigate the activities of all top civil servants who have held office since 1972.

In a statement congratulating the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, with copies to the Press yesterday, the NSU suggested that managing directors of all public corporations and other quasi-government agencies and organizations should also be probed.

The statement, which was signed by the national secretary of the union, Mr Napoleon Abdulai, stressed that a revolution must bring about a radical transformation of society, and suggested that all those who control large sectors of the economy should be forced to hand over their illegally acquired property to the poor.

The union suggested a land reform policy under which all lands, whether stool or skin, should be confiscated without compensation.

The NSU recommended that irrigated lands at Veve, Goliaga, Fubest Valley and Dawhenya should be confiscated and redistributed to the poor.

On the distribution of goods, the union said the names of all importers and the import licence allocated them should be published by the Bank of Ghana in the daily ex. adding that only essential items should be imported.

The union suggested that every family which has more than one car should be deprived of the others, while all Benz and BMW cars should be seized

and turned into a nucleus of a State Taxi Corporation.

It, however, warned the AFRC to beware of civilians who have been advising governments wrongly since 1957 and said the Council should let information on the activities of the Government flow freely to the public.

* At Kumasi, the National Progressive Union (NPU) has commended the AFRC for its bravery "which the so-called veterans in the army could not dream of".

Speaking to the Ghana News Agency in an interview in Kumasi yesterday, Dr Kwame Amoako Tuffuor, founder of the union, stressed that Ghanaians could not forgive the SMC for all the problems it created.

CSO: 4420

DEEP ROOTS OF CORRUPTION IN SOCIETY ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Jun 79 p 1063

[Text]

CORRUPTION is not a new thing in Ghana. The beginning of the house-cleaning of Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings seemed a good time to look back at a previous attempt to rid the country of what was then described as the "endemic canker of bribery and corruption in Ghanaian society". The words come from the beginning of the report by a Commission of Inquiry under Mr. Justice P. D. Anin, which was set up by Dr. Busia but did not report until 1975 — one of the members, incidentally, was Mr. Kwame Afreh, who has just been confirmed in his post of Commissioner of Information by the new military rulers. The report provides one of the most thoughtful analyses of the roots of corruption.

Any attempt to understand the phenomena of bribery and corruption requires "analyses of the social factors that undermine the moral climate in which people conduct their affairs", the report says. The law is relatively clear, "but how far people are prepared to abide by the law is affected by the moral posture of the society as a whole."

People were unwilling to testify for various reasons. "For example, no one came forward to swear to seeing police taking bribes from motorists, although this is well known throughout Ghana . . . We were conscious throughout our inquiry that we were perceiving a kind of iceberg. We could only describe and measure accurately the part above the sea. The great bulk submerged below the sea we were aware of but could not accurately describe or measure."

The dominant values of traditional Ghanaian society are based on kinship, the report says, and adds: "Although the principle of being your brother's keeper is a good one, the corollary that your brother must keep you can be a major source of corruption." More important, the changes imposed through exposure to world cultures — this is a problem throughout the developing world — has caused a "crisis in moral values and moral direction".

Another major factor is "the ineffective system of social and administrative control". The modern bureaucratic system has rules but "no reasonable measures are taken to implement them effectively".

A point which the new military rulers of Ghana would endorse is that "corruption which has persisted over a long period develops powerful patrons and beneficiaries . . . It is not possible to clean up the public system of this country from corruption without stepping on the toes of many powerful and prominent citizens or without the serious backing, both public and private, of those who rule the country."

Ghanaians, the report says, tend to be kindly and forgiving. The dual or extended family system encourages children to escape punishment by moving in time of trouble from the father's home to the mother's or the uncle's home. It notes that Ghana's folk hero, the legendary Kwaku Ananse, is a "selfish, lazy and engaging rogue". The Commission also received evidence that the Ghanaian custom of gift-giving was a "fruitful source of corruption". Small, openly-given presents to chiefs, which are common and harmless,

are often transformed into substantial gifts given in secret to prominent persons in key positions.

The high expense of electoral campaigns is one of the root causes of corruption, says the report. It also blames "an unconscious conspiracy from party supporters to demand from politicians a style of life well beyond their means." Public reaction to corruption is ambiguous. "People are much more likely to apprehend and beat up a common thief who has stolen a wig than the public officer who has embezzled C 20,000 from a state corporation.

The Commission also analyses the Ghanaian desire for success which is combined with their suspicion of people who achieve success. frequently it is assumed that the successful have had some mystical aid or witchcraft helping them. It concludes: "If people are conditioned to believe that success is seldom achieved with clean hands, but at the same time, they are under pressure to succeed in business or in their normal avocations, they are not likely to be scrupulous or squeamish about their methods.

Dealing with areas of incidence, the Commission's depressing conclusion was:

The main weight of information and information presented to the Commission supported the view that corruption is

endemic throughout the whole society. It affects practically every sector of public life where the possibility for corruption exists.

The final conclusion of the Commission is that "corruption is a deadly virus that is eating its way into the body politic. If it is not checked and brought under control it will seriously undermine the effectiveness of the present or any future government of Ghana."

Its recommendations are not for any drastic punishments (it is here that the Commission and Flight-Lt Rawlings would part company) but for "a strong moral crusade based on both precept and example." It also had detailed recommendations for a code of discipline for public officers and trustees, more effective rules regarding presents to public servants, electoral expenses and government contracts, a "free, fearless and fairminded press" and some detailed legal reforms.

The lessons are that corruption is a multi-layered problem that involves life styles and cultural patterns as much as wicked men. "Punishing the corrupt — shooting the corrupt" — is not a complete answer. It is possible that the next civilian government will find circumstances, over the years, produce exactly the same sort of corruption in civil and military life as existed before.

CSO: 4420

BUILDING OF ENGINE OIL PLANT AT TEMA ANNOUNCED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jun 79 p 16

[Article by Nelson Duah]

[Text] The Ghana Oil Company (GOIL) is to build a £5 million plant at Tema to produce engine oil for motor vehicles to meet the present demand for the product.

This was disclosed to the Commissioner for Lands and Natural Resources, Professor George Benneh, who is also responsible for the Ministry of Fuel and Power by Mr E. A. Kissi, managing director of GOIL at a meeting in Accra yesterday.

Mr Kissi disclosed that he would leave the country shortly to meet the President of the African Development Bank (ADB) Dr Kwame Donkor-Fordjour in the Ivory Coast for a loan to finance the project.

He said the raw materials for the plant--"base oil and additives," would be imported from Europe.

The managing director stated that a liquified petroleum gas plant had been installed in Kumasi to supply domestic.

This, he explained would save people from the northern sector of the country from travelling all the way to either Accra or Tema to buy gas for domestic use.

Mr Kissi told the Commissioner that a depot would soon be built at Bolgatanga for the storage of petrol, gas oil, and kerosene for farmers in the area to increase agricultural output.

The gas oil, he said, was needed for the fueling of the tractors which are used to till the land in those areas.

Earlier, the Commissioner had expressed his gratitude to the heads for the good work done under "difficult conditions."

The heads represented the Volta River Authority, the Electricity Corporation of Ghana, the Ghana Oil Company, the Ghana Oil Refinery and the Petroleum Department of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TUC DEMOCRATIZATION CALL--Ghana's Trade Union leaders have said the new administration should not attempt to delay the country's return to democratic civilian rule. The executive board of the Ghana Trades Union Congress said after an emergency meeting that the national house-cleaning exercise by the new military rulers should not compromise the democratization process. The Ghana Trade Unions recognized the need for a national clean-up exercise "to effect real moral regeneration of society," but it said that it had a legitimate expectation that at the end of every genuine revolution full emancipation would fall on working men. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Jun 79 p 1094]

ASSETS DISCLOSURE--The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council has directed that all Armed Forces personnel who have held office since 24 February 1966 should submit, within the next 48 hours, all documents on houses, farms and other property they have acquired to the Director of Military Intelligence. An official announcement in Accra said the Council wished to assure everybody that it already had all the information about all acquisitions since 1966. The announcement warned that failure to submit the necessary documents would mean outright confiscation of the said property. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Jun 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION DISCUSSED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 29 18 Jun 79 pp 44, 45

[Article by Moriba Magassouba: "Four Hours With Sekou Toure"]

[Excerpts] "Sekou Toure, we swear we will remain faithful to you even if the sky should fall and the earth crack open." The final sentences of the oath of the pioneers of the Youth of the African Democratic Revolution (JDRA) are dying to the wild rhythm of the Djimbes (tom-toms). In the imposing hall of the palace of the people of Conakry on this afternoon of 1 June, the child is king. True budding artists, pint-sized, literally burst on the scene, communicating their enthusiasm to the thousands of spectators who have come to celebrate with them International Children's Day.

Although he swears he is very sensitive to the young people's testimonies of affection, the Guinean chief of state is careful, says one of his entourage, not to encourage any kind of personality cult. And the man who received us for over an hour and kept us for luncheon, lasting nearly the whole afternoon, succeeded in removing many of our certainties. The usual production--it has been said--of a consummate actor? Perhaps. A severe welcome, African style, by a master of the house who manifests holy horror at stifling civility, Western style? Certainly.

When he is not making a speech, Mr Sekou Toure is very pleasant to deal with.

Bantering words that stir up a torrent of laughs. The revolution is not sad! Even though it dwells incessantly on watchwords urging continued labor, intensifying efforts already completed. "To produce ever more and more." It is not at all gloomy, even though religion--Islam in this case--is called to the rescue to give it a leg up in its fight against Cheytan, the anti-God, reaction. A Paradox? One might think so. But Sekou Toure seems to be a man to assume society's contradictions in building in his country.

But has the revolution always been as dynamic as it was at the time of the extraordinary popular current that swept away colonization and carried the Democratic Party of Guinea to power? Of course the Guineans have certainly not burned the idols of a recent past. It is nonetheless true that they

long intensely for improved status. Without obvious impatience, but with the stubborn certitude that "when you return in a few months many things will have changed."

It is perhaps in that aspiration for "better conditions"--the term change is very much frowned upon--that the problems or dissensions lie that the governmental apparatus seems to have experienced with the Ismael Toure affair. As spectacular as was his exclusion from the government and the political bureau, the return to the highest level of the half-brother of the Guinean chief of state does not mean all the difficulties have been ironed out. Of course a communique sanctioned the return, but nowhere was there any question of a "reconciliation." In the Guinean capital, where not long ago they were speaking in whispers, tongues wag more easily today. "One of the results of openness," said a polytechnic student whom I met downstairs at the Independence Hotel. Beyond a simple personality conflict, it seems that the difference of opinion that has burst into the daylight between Mr Ismael Toure and his brother is basically an illustration of the opposition between two styles of setting up a program to assure a new startup of the economy, a kind of "NEP" [translation unknown] Guinean style. Some--Ismael Toure among them--would like to hurry, "to forge ahead", according to the student I talked with. Others--Mamady Keita and Lansanna Diane are easily in this category--would be partial to "making haste slowly." An old quarrel, as in the first world socialist revolution in which "economists" and "doctrinaires" opposed each other. Considered one of the Party's principal "thinkers", after Sekou Toure, Gen Diane told us in a rambling interview that it had been necessary for the revolution to maintain its "mystique." "It is the driving force of every society, of every revolution."

For now, the "supreme leader of the revolution", who has reaffirmed the "irreversible nature" of Guinea's socialist options in a speech given before the National Union Council of the National Union of Guinean Workers (UNTG) seems to be leaning toward the side of "the pure and the tough." Better still, he made known the necessity of eliminating from the machinery of the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG) the "rapacious minority made up of those who put forward their egotistical interests, to the detriment of labor and the workers."

Although, with the 1 June ministerial reshuffling there was no outstanding departure from the government, on the other hand it is necessary to note the disappearance of the "domains", those tentacular super-ministries, particularly Economy and Finance, formerly directed--before he was excluded from the government--by Ismael Toure, who is now at the head of the Mines and Geology Ministry. The Guinean chief of state is thus chipping away a little at the prerogatives, some of which are slightly exorbitant, of the "masters" of the domains, who nevertheless hang onto their order of precedence.

But President Sekou Toure has another reason for anxiety: the development of corruption; "openness" has not failed to give birth to a genuine "speculator mentality" among some of the Party's officers. Mr Toure believes it, and vigorously denounces the "corrupt officers or hidden counter-revolutionaries at the heart of the PDG." This justifies in the eyes of the partisans of "making haste slowly", the policy currently being conducted by the government.

Prudence with a view to safeguarding the socialist achievements here, economic development accelerated by sacrificing some principles as needed, without, however, putting the socialist option there in question again. The tenacious hope of seeing the "galley slaves" of labor pause to profit a little from the fruits of their labor is attempting to insert itself between the two steps. After the ministerial reshuffling, the complete change of the PDG's managing authorities, anticipated in the way things have gone this month, should furnish signs to others of the rhythm about to be imprinted on the revolution.

8946

CSO: 4400

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--New plantations of citrus fruit will be created in the southern region of the country. The project will be implemented thanks to a loan the World Bank has just granted to the Ivory Coast. The loan amounts to \$18 million, that is a bit more than 4 billion CFA [francs]. The advantages of such a project are many. New roads will be built to connect up with the new plantations; the project will also create 400 new and permanent jobs; lastly, the sales of the citrus fruit will bring a profit of \$65 million, that is roughly 9 billion CFA francs, over a period of 30 years. [Text] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 29 Jun 79]

CSO: 4400

MOI CALLS ON ALL PARTIES TO CHART NEW COURSE FOR RHODESIA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jun 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi is the first African Head of State to pay a state visit to Britain under Margaret Thatcher's Government and many Africans throughout the continent were anxious to see the manner in which he was going to present the African opinion on the Rhodesian crisis to the British Government, which is responsible for whatever is happening in Rhodesia. The Rhodesian situation figured prominently during the talks and, among other things, Mr Moi called on all parties to sit down and chart a new course for the troubled country.

"There has been a change in Zimbabwe and what we should like is for all — both inside and outside Rhodesia — to get together to discuss the problem. My concern is future stability," he said. The future stability of Rhodesia can never be realised through the continued supply of arms by the Soviet Union and China to the Patriotic Front, and by Western countries through South Africa to the Salisbury regime. It is sheer hypocrisy to call for peace and at the same time arm the belligerents.

Maybe one of the most important points made by Mr. Moi about the Rhodesian problem is the fact that there has been a change in the political structure of the Government in Zimbabwe. Though he clearly and openly said Kenya had no time for the so-called internal settlement he was quick to add: "Much as we may dislike the constitution and the manner in which they (the elections) were held, they have obviously created a new situation."

Even after President Carter's refusal to lift the trade embargo against Rhodesia, the US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance admitted, "We must recognise that there is a new reality" in Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian issue is certain to be among the top subjects for discussion at the Lusaka Commonwealth summit in July. But even before the summit the new Thatcher Government is already being pressured by other members of the Commonwealth not to extend recognition to the Muzorewa Government. Rather than take sides the Commonwealth meeting will take a big step forward if it tries to bring the Muzorewa Government and the Patriotic Front to the negotiation table.

What the leaders at Lusaka should bear in mind is the fact that 600 innocent people lose their lives every month, so that the guerrilla war should never be encouraged to continue. It is extremely difficult to agree with anything said by former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, but he was certainly right when he said yesterday that at the moment that country seems being used as a political football to suit other people's ends. If interested outside parties find it hard to stop regarding Rhodesia as a political football, at least they can (and must) let Rhodesians alone to be the players. If the future stability Mr. Moi was talking about is to be achieved then the killing of innocent women and children must be stopped; for the bitter truth is that no peace can be realised if the Frontline States are not genuinely concerned about a ceasefire. Mr. Moi's suggestion that all parties should sit down and negotiate should be taken seriously. Kenya's experience in settling problems through negotiations rather than gunfire cannot be disputed.

More than any other member of the Commonwealth, Kenya has a history almost identical to that of Zimbabwe. We had White settlers and a bloody war of our own. Yet today we can pride ourselves as a people who have set a good example of racial integration and political harmony. Kenya is one of the very few African countries which have learned to solve peacefully their political problems caused by differences of opinion. Maybe this is so because we have learned to reject external involvement in our internal political affairs. Rhodesia's number one problem seems to be the inability of some leaders of that country to make political decisions independently.

As many observers suspect, the Lusaka Commonwealth conference will be faced with serious differences among leaders about how best to solve the Rhodesian crisis. Leaders who go to Lusaka with their minds made up will find it difficult to provide any meaningful solution to the problems which appear insuperable unless the spirit of compromise and true determination to end the present war prevails.

COTU COAST AREA SECRETARY WARRAKAH DISMISSED

Dismissal Protested

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jun 79 p 36

/Text/ The Central Organisation of Trade Union's Nairobi area chairman, Mr. Joseph Ojiem, has denounced the sacking of the organisation's Coast area secretary Mr. Mbwana Warrakah.

Mr. Ojiem said there was no provision in Cotu's constitution empowering any individual to sack an area secretary.

He said that as far as the Nairobi area was concerned. Mr. Warrakah was still the legal area secretary.

Mr. Ojiem was reacting to a Press report that Mr. Warrakah had at the weekend received a telegram from Cotu's assistant secretary, Mr. Justus Mulei, relieving him of his duties with immediate effect.

"Area secretaries are under area governing councils--the only authorities which can dismiss or appoint them," Mr. Ojiem said.

"We in Nairobi maintain that Mr. Warrakah is still the area secretary, until it is decided by Cotu's Coastal area governing council." he said.

The sacking was also attacked by the Mombasa branch secretary of the Kenya Local Government Workers Union, Mr. Boniface Munyao.

Mr. Munyao called on the union's Mombasa branch chairman, Mr. Philip Mwaniki, to convene an emergency meeting and explain the reasons for the sacking.

Meanwhile Mr. Warrakah has declared his intention to contest the Kwale Central seat held by Mr. Juma Boy, who is Cotu's secretary-general.

Cotu Employees Need Union

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jun 79 p 6

/Editorial/

/Text/

THE Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) is one of the most powerful and respected organisations in Kenya. For it speaks for all workers, and that is why its voice is heeded not only by employers but also by the Government. Though most people regard Cotu as a workers' organisation, it also plays an important role as an employer and, like any other employer, Cotu has powers to hire and fire. The recent news concerning the dismissal of Mr. Mbwana Warrakah, Cotu's Coast area secretary, is a good example of what Cotu can do as an employer. The inevitable question that comes to mind, however, is whether those employed by Cotu have any trade union organisation which fights for their rights and negotiates with Cotu as an employer. If such an organisation does not exist then the sooner it is formed the better it will be for all the employees of Cotu.

We make this suggestion because Cotu itself makes the most noise whenever a worker is sacked anywhere in the private and public sectors, but no one seems to speak on behalf of those employed by the labour movement. We have no inside information as to why Cotu decided to take such a drastic step against one of their top trade unionists. Obviously no one can expect any employer to conduct his labour relations through the Press; may be Cotu has a very good reason for relieving Mr. Warrakah of his duties as Coast secretary. Furthermore, Cotu as employers are not even obliged to inform the public every time they hire or fire anyone of their employees.

But the timing of Mr. Warrakah's dismissal has sparked off a bitter argument within the labour movement. It happens that Mr. Warrakah received a telegram from Cotu's headquarters only a short time after announcing his candidature for the forthcoming General Elections; and the constituency he aspires to represent in Parliament happens to be Kwale Central presently represented by the Cotu

secretary-general Mr. Juma Boy. Naturally, Cotu officials have a reason for sacking Mr. Warrakah but it is going to take an awful lot of explaining to convince the workers in Coast Province that it had nothing to do with Mr. Warrakah's political ambition to oust his Cotu boss from Parliament. Those who harbour such suspicion will have every justification to demand an explanation from Cotu on whether trade unionists employed by the organisation are not allowed to take part in politics.

It may be that the sacking of Mr. Warrakah has nothing to do with his intention to oppose Mr. Boy, in which case Cotu leaders will be well advised to tell the public so in order to remove the suspicion in some people's mind that some trade unionists are victimised by their employers for political reasons. Mr. Warrakah, like any other area secretary, was elected by Cotu's area (in this case Coast) governing council; and, on the recommendation of the area council, Cotu's executive body appointed and confirmed him to the post.

There are a number of trade unionists who believe that the Cotu headquarters has no powers to sack an area secretary. According to one school of thought only area governing councils can hire and fire area secretaries. The Cotu assistant secretary, Mr. Justus Mulei, who sent the telegram sacking Mr. Warrakah, does not think so; but he is not so far prepared to discuss the issue "through the Press". That notwithstanding, it is a feeling of many that the Cotu constitution has not been followed to the letter in sacking an area secretary. We understand that the issue is going to be discussed at a meeting in Mombasa on June 17, and Mr. Mulei has been invited to give the reasons behind Mr. Warrakah's sacking. Whatever happens, political differences among trade union leaders should not be allowed to interfere with industrial peace. We hope Cotu leaders will be able to solve their differences without mixing politics and labour matters.

VOTERS' REGISTRATION STARTS, TO END BY 15 JULY

Registration Data

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jun 79 p 10

[Excerpt]

THE month-long registration of voters starts this morning and is expected to register seven million people.

Arrangements for the exercise were yesterday said to be proceeding as planned.

New voters' roll is expected to be ready by July 15 when the exercise must end.

Kenians aged 18 years and over are eligible to register as voters, but must produce their new identity cards to registration clerks.

In Nairobi alone there will be a total of 45 registration centres. Registration will start at 9 a.m. everyday. Centres will also be open over weekends.

Rift Valley PC Isaya Mathenge said plans for the exercise had been finalised in the province.

He said stations would remain open between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Some would open on Saturdays, depending on the number of people.

After the registration, Mr Mathenge said, the voters roll would be available for inspection and any complaints would be lodged with the authorities.

The Attorney-General, Mr Charles Njonjo, said in Parliament last week that voters should be registered where they live or work, "provided they meet requirements listed in the application forms".

The Attorney-General warned that anyone found importing voters from other areas would be disqualified by KANU.

He warned that the penalty for anyone presenting himself for registration and giving false information was one year in jail or a 10,000/- fine or both.

Citizens Must Report Registration Offenses

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Jun 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

REGISTRATION of voters for this year's General Elections starts tomorrow and is to continue until July 15, by which time about seven million people are expected to have registered. As the Supervisor of Elections, Mr. Norman Montgomery said on Tuesday, it is necessary for all citizens of Kenya aged 18 and above to register as voters and be able to vote people into the National Assembly and local authorities.

Voting is a constitutional right of all Kenyans; it is a right which they must exercise without any interference from politicians vying for Parliamentary seats. We feel it is necessary to remind the people of this; they must bear in mind that if they are caught committing any offence connected with registration of voters they will have only themselves to blame since politicians likely to lead them into that trap are most unlikely to come to their aid when they are in trouble.

Much has been said about the importance of electing responsible leaders and getting rid of those who have not been able to contribute satisfactorily to the development of areas they have been representing in Parliament for the last five years. Choosing MPs for the coming Nyayo Parliament will not be a simple task. Whatever decision wananchi make during the election will determine the calibre of the legislature Kenya is to have for the next five years. Wananchi must, therefore, realise that the only way to make that decision effectively is by actively taking part in the election; and this they cannot do without registering as voters.

Naturally, all the candidates would like to see their supporters registering so as to vote for them, and many attempts will be made by politicians to ensure that all their supporters register in constituencies they hope to represent in Parliament. In doing so, many people are likely to be asked to register to area where they do not even belong. It is also likely that some politicians will persuade voters to give wrong information while registering. This wananchi must vehemently reject if they truly wish to exercise independently their power of choosing leaders. They must also realise that when they are trapped by evil-minded politicians to commit crimes while registering as voters they are likely to end up in an even larger trap, leading them to court or even jail.

When the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, recently announced in Parliament the date on which the voters' roll was to open he warned that the penalty for anyone presenting himself for registration and giving false information would be a one-year prison term or a 10,000/- fine or both. Wananchi should realise that no politician is in a position to pay that kind of money to any of his or her prospective voter.

Though aspiring candidates cannot by law hold any political meeting until after the dissolution of the present Parliament, it is clear to many voters that politicians have started vigorous campaigns in bars as well as at Harambee meetings. The provincial administration and police have already been instructed not to allow any political meetings, and right now they should keenly watch out for politicians who are likely to transport voters from one area to another.

The Government has announced many times that it is determined to see that the forthcoming elections are fair and just. There will be little chance for fairness or justice during the polls if malpractices go undetected during the registration of voters. Stringent measures must, therefore, be taken to ensure that all cheats are discovered. Wananchi must not only reject those who persuade them to commit offences during registration, they must also report such approaches to police or the administration.

Mr. Njonjo said that urban areas — such as Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu and Kitale — were becoming notorious for importing voters, it is gratifying, therefore, to note that measures have been taken to catch anyone who tries to import voters into these areas. Naturally, police and the administration will be vigilant and catch criminals, but they can only be expected to succeed in doing so if they get maximum support from the wananchi.

SECRET NIGHT MEETINGS: A THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 17 Jun 79 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text]

HOW many illegal political night meetings are taking place in Kenya without the knowledge of the police? Already there are many people who have been taken to court and proved guilty of attending night meetings which obviously are campaign centres for the forthcoming General Elections.

What I fail to understand is why some politicians think that the way to Parliament is through secret night meetings attended by illiterate old women who are misled and probably not even registered voters.

It may be true that a number of incumbent MPs found their way to Parliament by organising night meetings, buying beer or even making empty promises to the voters. But there is every indication that politics in Kenya has changed and the days of night meetings and beerbuying methods to win popular support are gone.

To begin with the electorate itself has changed and is no longer composed of illiterate people who can easily be misled by rhetorical acrobats full of empty promises.

The electorate today knows very well that a beneficial MP will be the one who will work closely with the Government

since development can only be achieved when it has the blessings of the Government. Wananchi therefore must watch out for cheats who will be full of promises and are now organising night meetings.

The electorate also knows that many of the candidates who have announced their intention to stand for elections as a result of "being asked by the people" to do so have in fact never been asked by anyone except their own urge to make use of Parliament to either protect the wealth they have or increase it.

Commonly understood also by the electorate is the ambition of some people to make use of tribal divisions as a step up the political ladder.

What callers of night meetings tend to forget is that well over half of the present electorate is composed of young people who are educated and know the needs of this country. The young are also less likely to fall into tribal traps which have already been set to catch votes. Apart from committing crimes by organising illegal night meetings, the ambitious politicians doing so are actually wasting their time.

Kenya is now so schooled in Nyayo politics that anyone who appears to go against Nyayo has very little chance of getting the support of the people. The fact is that the night meetings are certainly against the spirit of Nyayo unity and hence they should be condemned.

and the people who are interested in the new political developments in Kenya will call for the end of political groupings.

A number of people, who have pointed out, have been exposed by being taken to court in various charges, in attending illegal night meetings. But I think the people must know now that as further steps will expose the subjects who are discussed at these night meetings.

Naturally the people attending night meetings discuss evil plans which are probably intended to destroy the unity established by the spirit of Nyayo.

If the night meetings were not discussing evil plans then why are the organisers not courageous enough to organise day and open air meetings where they will tell the people the truth about what they as "leaders" in Kenya think are solutions to our social, economic and political problems.

It is quite obvious that the organisers of night meetings are afraid of facing the voters in an open manner and that is why they are using unfair methods to bring their political opponents.

Barotsi should be careful not to get involved with anyone organising night political meetings. The Government has issued many times that anything going to be done to be done in the open. The Government is going to be fair and democratic. How can they be expected to be fair and democratic when some people are organising night meetings where they discuss evil plans?

It has also been announced that the campaign period this time will be limited to three weeks. Why are some politicians feeling so insecure as to believe that that time is not enough to convince the voters that they are the right candidates?

Why are organisers of secret night meetings afraid of meeting their opponents in an open political platform? These are questions which wananchi should ask themselves before voting for anyone who is known to have organised any night meeting.

For all practical purposes organising illegal political meetings to campaign for the General Elections is committing an election offence. It is about time those caught organising or even attending such meetings were disqualified from taking part in the elections.

It would be a shame and indeed a pity for anyone to go to Parliament as a result of organising secret night meetings.

Apart from looking for the organisers of night meetings, the police must also be vigilant at this time and make sure that no voters are being dumped in constituencies they do not belong to.

As the registration of voters continues, crimes which were being committed in the past in transporting voters to register in urban areas rather than their own must be stopped if the elections are going to be fair and democratic.

So why don't all the wananchi hunt for organisers of night meetings and illegal transporters of voters and then report them to the right authorities? Wote!

RULES REGARDING TAXATION OF MARRIED COUPLES FALL SHORT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Jun 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Vice-President and Finance Minister, Mr. Kibaki, should heed the complaints by a substantial number of people in this country and initiate the necessary measures for separate taxation of married couples.

The issue cropped up in Parliament last week (as it has often done) and, interestingly, even an Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr. Waruthi, declared that he has never been convinced of the reasons why combined taxation of couples should exist.

Of course there are obvious reasons why it is so. For purely operational reasons, the system is favourable to the Income Tax Department in as much as it has to deal with half as many people than it would otherwise deal with.

It would appear to us, however, that this is not a good enough reason because the department would have to chase all people with any form of income to be considered to be doing their job effectively. This operation, therefore, should cover the wives which means that in the end very little work is avoided by combining the incomes for taxation purposes. So why not finish with the individual's income and tax it.

The arithmetic of it seems to provide the answer. It is not always the case, thanks to the laws of probability. But from time to time, and rather too often, the combined incomes yield more money for the Treasury than would be the case if taxed separately. This should explain why the system is favourable to the Treasury.

Every individual should be answerable to the State for their actions, particularly on those matters that are primarily under individual control. And in the kind of society Kenya has developed, married women are virtually in control of their incomes, and have financial obligations separately from their spouses — all of which are legitimate and in accordance with certain laws or parts thereof.

It is therefore wrong for the State to ask an individual to be accountable for matters he has no legal control over and for the State to base its claims on what we consider the chauvinistic, albeit traditional, attitude that the man is the head of the home.

But the most detrimental effect of the system is that the Treasury, through the current taxation system, is bound to destroy women's initiative to work or even more so increase the husband's hostility towards working spouses if only because they have to subsidise them, and this at a time when this country needs the services of every able individual.

Regulations and, indeed, laws are established to allow the State to perform its duties efficiently and also to ensure that every citizen meets his or her obligations and with a minimum amount of irritation. As the matter stands in regard to taxation of married couples, we feel the regulations fall short in this respect.

CSO: 4420

MOI EXPECTED TO RECEIVE FURTHER UK ASSISTANCE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 17 Jun 79 p 6

[Article by Joe Rodrigues]

[Text]

HE came, he saw, but he was not really here to conquer. President Daniel arap Moi's State visit to London has been an unqualified success, but it was not a rave affair. The pomp and the pageantry normally associated with such occasions were very much in evidence, but in every other way it was, as far as the British people were concerned, just another State visit.

The nitty gritty, as far as Mr. Moi, his Government and people are concerned, is what tangible material benefits will accrue to Kenya. There has never been any doubt about the strength of the ties that bind the two countries, but this was as good a time as any — though the plans for the visit were first laid before Mrs. Thatcher became the first woman to occupy 10 Downing Street — to do the right thing and invite Mr. Moi to visit on being elected Kenya's second President.

For Mr. Moi, however, the timing was not auspicious. The new British government, now firmly in office with a comfortable majority, has a great deal on its plate, not excluding election promises. Most important of all, the Tories have to keep a very tight rein on economic affairs, despite what Mr. Moi referred to during his visit as the bounty of North Sea oil.

The Royal Family, led by the Queen, the "Iron Lady" in the Prime Minister's Office and the host of others who have been involved in the Moi visit and, who, on a more permanent basis, are connected with Anglo-Kenyan relations in a variety of ways have been graciousness itself. Lavish praise has been bestowed on Kenya, its leader, and its people.

Mrs. Thatcher did not mince words when she held out Kenya as a model for others to copy.

The British public, and anyone else who may be interested, has been told that British aid — over £200 million sterling since 1963, making Kenya the second biggest recipient of British aid in the world today, after India — has been well spent; that the aid programme in Kenya is a model, that it has helped transform the Kenyan agricultural sector; that since Uhuru the real per capita income has risen by nearly a third, that real economic growth has exceeded population growth, and that the outlook ahead is bright.

But they have also been told, if only for public consumption, that the international economic situation poses a challenge to everyone. "With oil price rises and continuing oil supply shortfall, the prospects for world growth are not good..." Mrs. Thatcher said at a luncheon she gave for Mr. Moi.

The same morning, after talks with the Kenyan leader, she and her top Cabinet aides "confirmed the value" of the many links between the two countries.

"President Moi," an official statement said, "outlined his Government's proposals for the further economic development of Kenya in which it is recognised that international assistance plays an important part."

The italics are mine. One does not have to be a noted economist to realise that! What matters for Kenya is what continuing role Britain proposes to play in helping it chalk up even more meritorious advances. It may be pointed out that we are well into the current British aid programme for Kenya, and that it is substantial and generous.

Kenya's concern must be, even if this has not been said publicly, the seeming uncertainty of the future as far as British aid is concerned — whether it will continue (though there would appear to be no doubt about this, despite the economic and financial constraints facing the British government), and on what scale.

The British, despite their history as aid-givers, cannot afford to throw their money around in a wasteful manner, even if they are able to, the government will not want to give anyone the impression that it will do so. If anything, it has gone on record as saying it may be compelled to cut overseas aid despite recognising that international aid helps needy nations advance.

President Moi said, and rightly so, at a news conference

on Wednesday that he could not very well be expected to comment, while still an official guest of the British government, on the nature and volume of its assistance to his country.

What he can talk about openly is the promise of new British investment in Kenya: the ranking British bankers and industrialists who had talks with him while he was in London have said in so many words that Kenya under Mr. Moi continues to be a good bet and they will pump more money into it. Only the details are awaited.

Mr. Moi flies from one aid-giving country to another. The Netherlands, to pay an official visit. The Dutch, like so many others, including the Scandinavian nations, have long given Kenya substantial financial assistance. They will continue to do so. There is no reason, then, to believe that the British, despite the change in government, will act otherwise.

The apparent disinterest of the British people and media in the Moi visit will do nothing to detract from the strong links between London and Nairobi, and Mr. Moi can look forward with certainty, I feel, to continued assistance in its tangible and meaningful efforts to forge ahead in a world strewn with difficulties. Nothing but good can result from his trip.

KENYA

BELGIAN AIR AGREEMENT SIGNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jun 79 p 5

[Text]

POWER and Communications Minister Isaac Oduho Okero has said air travel between Kenya and Belgium is important because, among others, it boosts Kenya's tourist industry.

Mr Okero was signing an air agreement with the Belgian Ambassador to Kenya Mr. Georges Vilain. The agreement gives Kenya Airways the right to fly to Belgium.

The airline has been operating under an agreement signed by the defunct East African Community for the dead East African Airways.

The ambassador said his country valued air links with Kenya and other African countries. He said he was happy the way the new agreement had been negotiated.

CSO: 4420

ILLEGALLY IMPORTED ARMS LEAD TO CRIME WAVE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jun 79 p 5

[Text]

THE wave of violent crime in Nyanza and Western provinces is being blamed on the presence of illegally imported firearms from neighbouring countries.

According to a NATION survey, gun-running in the towns started about five months ago, when starving ex-Amin soldiers sold their weapons for food and other luxuries to Kenyans.

During those days it was fashionable for young Kenyans to speak openly in beer halls about how important they were because they were armed.

The illegal sale of arms increased shortly before the soldiers fled from Majanji, Naluse and Lubonge barracks, a few miles from the Kenyan border in April.

After that the illegal importation of guns became common practice by the soldiers, who badly needed cash to get food and transport north.

Other weapons reached the wrong hands in Kenya through Ugandan exiles who tried to send guns into their homeland from Kenyan soil.

Fearing Kenya Police ambushes, the Ugandans — most of them belonging to the Save Uganda Movement (SUM) — abandoned their hauls of weapons in Kenyan bushes.

Not heeding calls by Kenyan authorities, many Kenyans hid the guns in pits in their homesteads. Some of the hidden weaponry is highly sophisticated and, unless their handlers receive special training, could be dangerous.

Authorities in Busia and Kakamega are now concerned and have in vain been sending out appeals to residents to surrender the weapons.

But the hoarding of dangerous weapons is not confined to Busia and Kakamega alone. Villages in South Nyanza District have also been subjected to police surveillance for weapons.

In that district, Kenyans obtained guns from the disgruntled Tanzanian militia.

The militiamen, popularly referred to as *Jeshi la Mugambo*, do not get salaries and for them to survive they have either to steal cattle from Kenya or sell whatever they have, including guns, to get food.

Thus, once these guns reach Kenyan hands, they can be used either for self-protection or for attacking innocent people.

In the Butere and Mumial areas, where authorities believe some guns were abandoned by Ugandans in March, there are bands of youths terrorising people.

They operate under the style names of Musumbiji Gangs and Angola Terrorists.

It is now believed that these two groups are basically responsible for recent violent robberies at Siaya, Indagalia Village (Kakamega District) and Busia.

Busia and Kakamega courts have recently heard cases of gun-smuggling or illegal possession and several people have been convicted.

To ascertain who owns guns is a hard task.

What is certain is that those who illegally bought guns are definitely people with money. Others are small-time criminals.

The guns are never kept in houses, the NATION has learned. Banana farms and cattle bomas are the most favourite places — where gun owners dig holes and hide the guns in plastic bags.

Some people are believed to have three guns in their homes and some matatu drivers are also believed to carry hand weapons with them, especially if they are travelling at night.

They apparently use them for self-protection against would-be armed robbers who are in constant need for money.

RELIEF SHIPMENTS TO FLOODED AREAS TO CONTINUE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jun 79 p 10

[Text]

FOOD and medical supplies to the flood affected areas of Lamu and Tana River districts will continue until the situation returns to normal, Lamu DC P. G. Kabiru has said.

He was witnessing the loading of the first consignment of food and medicines at Malindi airport for Lamu.

Mr Kabiru said the Government had already flown in a big consignment of foodstuff and medical supplies to Malindi from where they would be airlifted by Air Force helicopters to Lamu and Hola.

Submerged

Mr Kabiru said the affected areas in his district included Witu, Mpeketoni and parts of Kiunga divisions. He said many villages had been submerged and road communication completely cut between several centres in the district.

At Mpeketoni some 500 people were homeless, he said.

Lake Kenyatta had swollen four metres high and was spilling its waters onto the surrounding farmland, he said.

Mr Kabiru said the Government had now flown to Malindi an emergency consignment of 400 bags of maize flour and 100 bags of beans for Lamu and Tana River.

Other consignments would be ferried by road from Mombasa to Malindi, from where they would be airlifted to the affected areas.

The DC appealed to the affected families to be calm since the Government was doing everything possible to bring the situation under control.

For the last two days Malindi airport has remained busy with Air Force helicopters landing and taking off after trips to Hola, Kipini and Lamu.

Other small commercial aircraft have continued doing business between Malindi and Lamu since road communication between the two townships was cut by the floods.

— SBA

DATA IN ECONOMIC SURVEY 1979 USEFUL FOR BUSINESSMEN

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 17 Jun 79 p 24

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

BUSINESS executives can glean a great deal of useful information from *Economic Survey 1979*, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics earlier this month.

The composition and progress of different industries in the manufacturing section, Kenya's external trade and its direction, wage employment and incomes, rate of inflation and consumer prices are some of the standard areas of concern to most businessmen.

Specific areas of tourism, construction, transport and natural resources are vitally interesting for people engaged in these areas.

In the latest edition, a special chapter has been included on population statistics and with a birth rate of 3.9 per cent per annum, and a census coming up in the next few months, the importance of exact population figures has not been lost to the authorities.

It should be an equally important concern for all businessmen because what they produce has to be marketed and the quantities and the amounts of products and services that can be marketed depends on the numbers of people and their

composition — male or female, old and young. Obvious areas are in medicine and education where the composition of population is of vital importance. The breakdown of the wage-earners in their different income groups is of immense importance to marketing executives producing items for various categories of consumers.

Coming back to trade, the Survey comments: "In the last three years, imports have risen considerably, and the share of machinery and capital equipment in these imports has been rising steadily."

The higher level of imports has been financed largely from additional revenues accruing from higher tea and coffee prices and a higher level of capital inflow into the country.

The import and credit controls imposed in 1978 will, it is hoped, have a combined impact in 1979. Also since the high level of imports in 1978 contained an element of restocking, the probability is that there will be a substantial reduction in 1979 in the record trade deficit experienced in 1978. The actual deficit recorded will depend particularly on the effectiveness of the controls operated, the inflow of foreign resources and also on whether some further

reduction in the country's foreign reserves can be tolerated.

The total volume of exports declined in 1978 and this was accompanied by a fall in the volume of exports of most manufactured goods. The closure of the border by Tanzania continued to have an adverse impact on exports of manufactured products from Kenya to Tanzania and on supplies of raw materials for such production.

However, production of raw cotton as an input to the domestic textile industries has increased significantly as a side effect of the restriction on trade between Tanzania and Kenya. There was a switch to more expensive supplies of tobacco and the export sales of manufactured tobacco declined.

During the period of the East African Common Market, tyres used to be imported from Tanzania, but since the border closure, local production of new tyres has risen by 30 per cent between 1976 and 1977.

The decline in world market coffee and tea prices affected import demand in neighbouring countries.

As a result exports to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire were reduced significantly in 1978 though some part of this fall was due to the problems associated

with the civil unrest in Uganda. Declines also recorded in exports of meat products, pyrethrum rises in exports of butter, cotton, animal feeds and soda ash.

Kenya Industrial Estates, a state corporation, has continued to play a major role in providing loan capital for machinery and equipment to enable smaller entrepreneurs to set up in industry. By the end of 1978 it had approved a total of 201 small and medium scale projects involving an investment of K£4.15 million.

Meanwhile, expansion of new manufacturing capacity in the medium and large scale industries in 1978 continued to be financed by the three other parastatal organisations: the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation; the Industrial Development Bank; and the Development Finance Company of Kenya.

The Development Finance Company of Kenya approved investments amounting to K£3.56 million in 28 projects as compared to an investment of K£1.82 million in 11 projects in 1977.

Existing projects being financed by the Corporation include plants for processing agricultural products and manufacture of food products and beverages, assembly of vehicles and their components, and manufacture of textile, wood and wood products and leather and leather goods.

Industrial Development Bank also continued to diversify its field of operations and its major new interests in 1978 were in processing of agriculture and metal products.

The Survey says that new projects proposed, announced or completed during 1978 which

involve participation by the listed parastatals include a chipboard plant in Nyeri District to cost K£3.3 million, a machine tool complex costing K£1.6 million, a plywood factory near Kericho entailing an investment of K£1.3 million, an animal feed plant worth K£1.1 million, the expansion of a motor vehicle assembly plant costing K£1 million, expansion of a ceramics plant at a cost of K£1 million and a steel casting plant worth K£2.8 million.

There is a long list of other projects concerned with production of items ranging from chemicals and pharmaceuticals to metal products, paper bags and leather goods.

Two large ventures are concerned with production of power alcohol and industrial alcohol and yeast from sugar cane molasses entailing an estimated investment of K£9.75 million.

A proposal for expansion of the paper mill at Webuye at an estimated cost of K£8 million is under consideration, while work on the K£1.7 million extension to the steel rolling mill at Kikuyu is nearing completion in 1979.

Many of these industrial enterprises will find markets for the output in Kenya. However, the current activity to promote exports of manufactured products needs to be pushed as far and as hard as possible to ensure the country achieves an early breakthrough in this field.

The main current handicap to the country's development is the balance of payments constraint and this can only be resolved by promoting exports on the one hand and curtailing imports on the other. Industrial development has a significant role to play in this respect.

LABOR COMMISSIONER TAKES MEASURES TO END STRIKE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 79 p 4

[Text]

LABOUR Commissioner J. M. Mutugi yesterday initiated efforts to end a strike involving 500 workers, which has paralysed a Thika factory for more than one week.

Mr. Mutugi yesterday ordered the management of Metal Box Kenya Ltd. and the Kenya Engineering Workers' Union to hold an emergency meeting to solve the problem.

The meeting, attended by officials of the Federation of Kenya Employers and the Central Organisation of Trade Unions, took place at the FKE's offices in Nairobi.

The order by Mr. Mutugi coincided with a threat for a nation-wide strike by all members of the union if workers' pleas were not heeded by Thursday.

The threat was issued by the union's general secretary, Mr. Charles Mboya.

It was not known how far yesterday's closed-door meeting had gone. It continued late into the night.

Cotu chairman Fred Ombide represented the workers at the meeting.

Mr. Mutugi told the NATION that he had summoned Mr. Ombide and Mr. Mboya to his office and after some talks he had contacted the management to give the meeting order.

He said that as far as the Ministry was concerned the parties had not exhausted the laid down machinery.

"The procedure is that they must first talk before they come to us."

"They have not done this and that is why I had to give the order", Mr. Mutugi said.

Mr. Mboya had rejected conditions drawn by the management.

The five-points "return-to-work" formula, Mr. Mboya contended, had been prepared without consulting the union.

One of the points required workers to apply afresh. They would then be required to work for three months under probation.

Mr. Mboya advised workers against reapplying.

The strike was triggered off on June 8 when a worker, Mr. Samson Nguti, was sacked allegedly for refusing to do extra duties assigned to him by the management.

SITIN STAGED OVER WAGE DEDUCTIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 79 p 4

[Text]

ABOUT 3,000 employees of the Thika-based Kenya Cannery Ltd. yesterday staged a sit-in over what they called improper pay deductions.

They said the company had refused to pay them for two days on which the factory had not operated.

"This is a violation of the agreement they signed with the Kenya Union of Commercial Food and Allied Workers," secretary-general Sammy Muhanji said yesterday.

Speaking at the firm's gate after discussions with the management, Mr. Muhanji said they had accepted to pay the employees and a meeting would be held to discuss other problems.

According to the agreement, the employees are supposed to be paid "three hours in lieu of time lost within one shift" when machines break down.

Arguing that the clause applied to any interruption of work, Mr. Muhanji said the employers had misinterpreted the agreement to deny the employees their right.

He said however they would not be paid for the hours they had lost during the sit-in. "I told them to go to work while I was discussing the matter with management but they refused," he said.

The employees complained that the management deducted 15 minutes from their work hours whenever they went to the toilet. Of this, Mr. Muhanji said the union had not been informed.

MAIZE, PRODUCE BOARD'S MISMANAGEMENT RESULTS IN FUNDS LOSS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 79 p 4

[Text]

THE Government has incurred a loss of Sh 357.5 million because of financial mismanagement by the Maize and Produce Board, the Controller and Auditor-General, Mr. D. G. Njoroge, has revealed.

Mr. Njoroge observed in a report released last week: "The board's accounts for the last few years indicate that it has been making operational losses year after year"

The Auditor-General said the board had lost nearly Sh. 68 million during the 1977/78 period.

The board had neither remitted interest on loans advanced to it by the Government nor made any repayment of the principal capital it had received, the report said.

Mr. Njoroge pointed out that apart from direct grants advanced to the board by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Sugar and Cereals Finance

Corporations had made huge contributions towards the maintenance of the board.

Concluding that "the overall financial position of the board as at July 31, 1978 was extremely poor", the Auditor-General noted that Sh. 2 million invested in one of the companies by the board had been lost.

Turning to the Wheat Board of Kenya, the Auditor-General said a total of Sh. 237 million had been outstanding against it and its agent, the Kenya Farmers Association, by June 30, 1978.

"The accounts of the Wheat Board for the year ending June 30, 1978, have not, however, so far been produced for audit," Mr. Njoroge said.

He said available information on the financial position of the Wheat Board showed that "the situation is far from satisfactory".

He added "No records appear to have been maintained during 1977/78 of inputs issued to stockists for subsequent issue to farmers, and attempts to reconstruct such records have met with major problems particularly difficulties in obtaining the necessary information."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO OIL COUNTRIES--Maseru.--Lesotho is seeking oil from Arab countries, according to a Radio Lesotho report. Two senior Cabinet members left yesterday for Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, the report said. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Charles Molapo, and Water, Energy and Mines Minister, Mr Charles Mofeli, were bearing "special messages" for the leaders of the oil countries from the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan. Their "special mission" was to get Arab oil, the radio said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jun 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

FORMER MINISTER RAPS GOVERNMENT, PAL ERRORS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Jun 79 p 5

[Article by former Information Minister, G. Henry Andrews]

[Text] (It is evening. Tamba and Korlu are in and Korlu's office, where Korlu has just finished checking the day's intake from his transport vehicles. A heated argument is in progress).

Tamba: What went wrong in the day leading up to April 14?

Korlu: I think both sides made mistakes, but neither will admit it.

Tamba: What do you mean both sides. Are you saying that the government made a mistake? I won't have you talking like that.

Korlu: Chalk up another one of the things wrong with our society. Like you, most people either believe that the government is infallible (cannot make mistake), or, that the mistakes of the government and high officials are not for discussion. So, frustrations and pent-up emotions accumulate, and somewhere someday they have to burst out. My friend, the government, any government, can, and does make mistakes. And a people are better off if they not only open their eyes to see these mistakes, but have the guts to point them out.

Tamba: So what were the mistakes?

Korlu: The first mistake was made by the government. It was procrastination (wasting time). The Minister of Agriculture said she first recommended an increase in the price of rice in her 1977 Annual Report. By 1979 the matter should have been decided. The President's advisers did not advise him right. If they had been attuned to what the people were saying and thinking, and to reality, there never would have been any talk of raising the price of rice. And the publicity explaining why the price of rice was too low made no impression on the masses. In fact, it was probably counter productive in that it convinced people that the price was going to be raised.

Tamba: What then should the government have done?

Korlu: Firstly, realizing we can't grow rice as cheaply as it can be imported, we should decide whether to grow rice at all costs or forget it and grow something else.

Tamba: But national pride and national security demand we grow rice.

Korlu: That's a myth. An extension of that logic would demand we produce oil, which is more important than rice. We could live without rice, but not without oil. We would also have to produce vehicles, clothing, medicines, arms and ammunition, and on and on. As for national security, we could stockpile as other nations do when depending upon others for a strategic material or commodity. Anyway, we assume the decision was made to grow rice at all costs. Thus made the mistake was in proceeding as we did. Even before, but certainly as soon as the issue started to boil, the government should have decided not to raise the price and the announcement should have been made immediately.

Tamba: But the issue was being studied.

Korlu: Study what? Rice is a gut issue like religion and love. Argue with a man on religion, or try to change the mind of lovebirds, and you're wasting time. Such issues do not lend themselves to reason and logic. All the logic in the world will not make someone with a low wage or salary agree that he should pay more for rice. And so the government could have capitalized on the issue and reaped political advantage. Sometime in March or even the first week of April the announcement should have been made for no increase, but subsidy for the farmers. This would have cut the ground out from PAL's feet, and left them with no issue.

Tamba: Yes, I agree. It certainly would have been better than doing it a few days after April 14 and giving PAL a moral victory.

Korlu: Precisely. I'm not a politician, but I know that politics is a number of things such as: the art of the possible; putting your finger on the tender spots of the people's hearts; being "the fastest with the mostest," and very importantly, stealing your opponent's thunder or his music, and making it look like it's your very own. That's how the Democratic Party in the United States sent the Progressive Party into oblivion.

Tamba: Alright. What was the second mistake?

Korlu: The second mistake was made by PAL. They should have called the demonstration off. I understand that they wanted to do so, found out it was too late, and decided only to demonstrate in front of their headquarters. But I don't know if this is true. Anyway, in principle, they shouldn't have demonstrated. It is difficult for me to say this, because I believe it is

illegal for the government to ban any peaceful demonstration. I don't know under what law the government banned the April 14 demonstration, but I do know that the Constitution of Liberia gives citizens the right to assemble and consult upon the public good and the Constitution also guarantees free expression. Demonstrating peacefully is a legitimate form of free expression. All the demonstrators need do is obtain a license by which the police know of the demonstration, and the date, hour, and route, in order to provide protection and to reroute traffic etc. But even if for the sake of argument we say PAL felt it had a right to demonstrate, and that this right was being violated by the government, the leaders of PAL should have called off the demonstrations when from radio announcements it became crystal clear that the government was in no mood for nonsense: that trouble was in store because the government meant to stop by force if necessary any challenge to its authority. PAL should have retreated, (backed down), and challenged the government in the courts, not in the streets. I used the word retreat advisedly. The PAL leaders are young and inexperienced. Like all young people, they tend to be overly militant and impetuous. A political organization, to get anywhere, has to have leaders who are cunning and savvy in the ways of politics. Also, the mark of a good and wise leadership is knowing when to retreat, stand still, or go forward. Often a strategic retreat can develop into a victory. PAL may have lost face by cancelling the demonstration, but many now in their graves might be with us still. On the other hand, the government has a record of obstructing attempts by PAL and MLJA to demonstrate. Personally, I'm not in favor of suppressing demonstrations. Occasionally it may be necessary in the public good, but those occasions should be rare, and the public good should not be a scapegoat for suppression of legitimate expression.

Tamba: So, what was the third mistake and by whom was it made?

Korlu: The third mistake was made by either the security forces or the demonstrators, depending which version of the days' events you take. If the demonstrators began vandalism before they were attacked by the security forces, that was a mistake. If the security forces attacked the demonstrators before the vandalism and rioting began, then that was a mistake. Take your pick.

Tamba: Korlu, you're something else. Close your office and let's go home.

(The views and opinion expressed in this column do not necessarily represent the opinion of the paper--Editor).

CSH: 4428

LIBERIA

AIR LIBERIA SUSPENDS ALL FLIGHTS TO HARPER CITY

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] All flights by Air Liberia to Harper City in Maryland County have been suspended as a result of the unimproved condition of the airfield and the hazard it poses to aircrafts landing in that south eastern city of Liberia.

According to sources close to the Superintendent's office in Harper, the decision as taken by Air Liberia stems from the deplorable condition in which the airfield is currently in and the threat it poses to aircrafts using the field.

It was further disclosed that because of Air Liberia's decision, many passengers are stranded both at Harper and Spriggs and that the only alternative out is to travel by land.

Our source then revealed that Air Liberia is claiming that the Liberia Domestic Airport Agency in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Works is responsible for repairing the airfield and therefore, there will be no flights until the existing condition of the airfield is improved to facilitate the safe landing and take-off of aircrafts flying that route.

It was however revealed that contract to repair the airfield has already been awarded to the Mensah Construction Company but the go ahead to commence work has not been given the final signal as the company is awaiting an initial down payment to begin the repair work.

When asked whether other smaller aircrafts are using the airfield, it was disclosed that smaller aircrafts are using the airfield but are not part of the Air Liberia fleet. It was further revealed that because of the recent tragedy involving one of the smaller aircrafts in Harper most passengers are reluctant to venture into travelling by these aircrafts.

CSO: 4420

LTC GRANTED INVESTMENT INCENTIVE TO PRODUCE AFRICAN PRINTS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 19 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] The Liberian government has granted investment incentive to the Liberia Textiles Corporation to set up a factory which will manufacture all types of African prints in Liberia.

The contract was signed last Friday between the government represented by Finance Minister James Phillips and the Chairman of the Corporation, Mr Ali M. Ali.

The project, which is expected to cost more than \$5 million is the first of its kind to be established in Liberia. It will provide job opportunities for more than 400 Liberians who will also be trained to man the operation of the plant when foreign technicians to be brought are phased out gradually.

When fully starts operation about a year from now, the factory to be located somewhere outside of Monrovia, is expected to produce more than a million yards of African prints per month, according to Mr. Ali.

Observers believe that when the project starts operation it will contribute to the economic development of Liberia.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ali left here last night for Europe to arrange for equipment for the factory as well as technicians who will install the machinery and start constructing the plant which is expected to complete in a few months' time.

Mr. Ali, a prominent Lebanese businessman who owns the African Trading Company (ATC) in Monrovia, has been in Liberia for more than 20 years.

He praised the Open Door Policy of the Liberian government and expressed thanks and appreciation to the President for the opportunities given foreign investors to contribute their quotas to the economic development of this country. He also expressed thanks to the Finance Ministry and other government agencies concerned for their cooperation.

Concluding, Mr. Ali expressed optimism that when the plant starts operation it would be a giant step forward towards the industrialization programmes of the country.

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

'XINHUA' OPENS MONROVIA OFFICE--Monrovia, 30 Jun (AFP)--An office of the XINHUA press agency was officially inaugurated in Monrovia on Friday night by Sun Li-dian, the charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy in Liberia. Sun said that his country had opened the office at a time when Liberia is getting ready to hold the 16th summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, thereby proving China's interest in Africa. Five XINHUA correspondents and one from the PEOPLE'S DAILY are in Monrovia to cover the summit meeting. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1435 GMT 30 Jun 79 PA]

CSO: 4400

MACHEL SPEAKS AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING CLOSING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 79 p 1

[Report on speech by President Samora Moises Machel closing the Fifth Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee in Maputo on 16 June: "Moment of Consolidating the Victories of Our People"]

[Text] "We have been meeting here not only to exchange ideas but also to find solutions. We have been meeting here to analyze the activities of the FRELIMO Party, to see whether or not we are implementing the Economic and Social Directives of the Third [FRELIMO] Congress, particularly those for the economic sector," said the president of the FRELIMO Party, Samora Moises Machel, in speaking at the closing of the Fifth Session of the Central Committee, the work of which was carried out in the nation's capital during the last 3 days.

During his speech, the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution made an analysis of the favorable results of this meeting, which, as he said, was characterized by the enthusiastic participation of the Central Committee members and by the concern of all in seeking solutions for the people's problems.

"Today, 16 June, Day of the Mueda Massacre, Resistance Day, coincides with the closing of our FRELIMO Central Committee meeting," President Samora Machel pointed out, going on to assert that "Mueda is a symbol of the people's will to be liberated from colonialism (...). We know how to make the Mueda Massacre a fertile source of inspiration and a source for our having confidence in our own power, the power to struggle and overcome."

After declaring that this important date already belongs to history, the president of the FRELIMO Party established a connection between that event and "the youth who face the assassination machine of the apartheid regime." As he said, the Soweto events have had beneficial effects on South Africa. He stressed the departure of the head of the Pretoria racist regime, Vorster, and expulsion of various cabinet ministers. "This is the result of the struggle by the people of South Africa," he added.

Commissions Created At Central Committee Level

"The contributions made by Central Committee members were very productive, especially in regard to coordination among the various structures," President Samora Machel pointed out, after having mentioned various topics which this important meeting had analyzed. "We made important decisions in the social sector, especially in education," he asserted in enumerating the problems analyzed.

Regarding organizational activities of the Mozambican people's revolutionary vanguard, he mentioned approval of directives "for better operation of our structures," structures that, as he said, "are our tools."

In the context of seeking new ways to consolidate achievements and prepare for their advances, President Samora Machel announced creation at the Central-Committee level of three commissions, namely, of cadres, of mass democratic organizations and of foreign relations, for which the respective duties were defined.

Bills To Be Approved By the People's Assembly

In discussing the political analysis made of the three bills that will be submitted for approval of the Fourth Session of the People's Assembly--the Land Law, the Rent Law and the Private Commerce Law--President Samora Moises Machel said "we thought they would correspond to the great concerns of our people."

In specific reference to the principles guiding the first two laws, the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution stressed the fact that there had been created "conditions so that two of our people's most important conquests could be consolidated: the land and housing."

Treat the Enemy As An Enemy

Discussing the detection of "irregular conduct incompatible with the principles that define the qualities of members of the Central Committee," he stressed the existence of enemy infiltration in that FRELIMO structure.

As he then pointed out, it is a "clear example of the struggle between the old and the new. The Central Committee took the necessary measures: to treat the enemy as an enemy."

In calling attention to the cause of the favorable progress made in analyzing economic matters, President Samora Machel said that a great principle was discovered:

"Construction of socialism based upon our own potentialities, based upon our practical knowledge, based upon our common effort.

"We also confronted difficulties," he pointed out, then stressing that these great difficulties "did not surprise us," particularly those caused by "the departure of the settlers and by economic sabotage."

Particular emphasis was given to what he considered to be the greatest of all difficulties: the shortage of cadres.

In conclusion, President Samora Machel reaffirmed the slogan "Let Us Consolidate Our Conquests," which must guide our people during 1979.

Mozambique Radio To Rebroadcast Closing Speech Today

In a nationwide hookup, Mozambique Radio will rebroadcast at 1300 hours today the important speech given by President Samora Machel at the closing of the Fifth Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee.

8834

CSO: 4401

MACHEL AT CC MEETING: MEMBERS' BEHAVIOR UNDER SCRUTINY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 79 p 3

[Text of speech by President Samora Machel in opening Fifth Session of FRELIMO Party Central Committee in Maputo on 14 June: "Fifth Session of Central Committee Will Analyze Party Activity In All Sectors"]

[Text] At the opening of the Fifth Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made an important speech, in which he made a brief analysis of the major events occurring in our nation since holding the Fourth Session of this supreme party body and announced the major topics to be discussed at the meeting.

The complete text of that speech is as follows:

Comrade members of the Central Committee; comrade guests:

The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party elected by the Third [FRELIMO] Congress begins today the work of its Fifth Regular Session. From throughout our nation the members of the Central Committee bring to this meeting the abundant experience accumulated in the front line of the class struggle, on the political front, on the economic front, on the cultural front.

We salute the members of the Central Committee for the work accomplished since the Fourth Session, for the new victories achieved, for the firm and effective combat waged against the enemy and for the internal combat they have waged in constantly improving themselves as exemplary militants and citizens of the vanguard.

Through the Central Committee, we salute all the members of the FRELIMO Party who, with dedication, with enthusiasm, with determination, are now engaged in their daily tasks to make 1979 the Year of Consolidating Our Conquests.

Through the Central Committee, we salute the workers, the peasants, the soldiers, the revolutionary intellectuals, all those workers who, enlisted in the various structures and in the mass democratic organizations, are participating in the active defense of the fatherland and the revolution, in the glorious building of an independent economy, of the New Man, of socialist society.

Comrades,

Since holding the Fourth Session of the Central Committee, some events have occurred in the life of our people, of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique to which we cannot refrain from making reference.

This is the first time that the Central Committee is meeting since conclusion of the National Campaign for Restructuring the Party. Our party has been transformed into an organized and solid vanguard, tempered by an increasingly productive practice, armed with increasingly fertile theoretical tools. The class struggle, at the domestic level and at the international level, constitutes the inexhaustible source of apprenticeship for the laboring masses, the great university of the people.

The popular nature of the FRELIMO Party was assured, during the National Campaign for Restructuring the Party, by the widespread participation of our people in selecting the candidates for party membership. The people were the judge of our members' political, moral and civic qualification. They enthusiastically chose their best sons and daughters to constitute the leading force of their battle for total liberation and for building the socialist society. With firmness and courage they rejected the compromised, the corrupted, the drifters, the reactionaries.

The people want a structured, united and exemplary vanguard party to lead them on the revolutionary road.

The people want the revolution.

The people want socialism.

The people want a Marxist-Leninist party.

The Fifth Session of the Central Committee is being held while the profound emotion with which we participated in the celebrations of 3 February, the Day of Heroes, is still fresh in the memory of all of us.

This year, 10 years to the day since Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane's assassination, we kept the promise made to our heroes, the commitment made to the memory of their sacrifice.

We had said: "They will go with us to Maputo; they will be with us in constructing the socialism for which they made the supreme sacrifice." And they are here today, in our capital city, capital of the free and independent fatherland.

They returned to the fatherland when the People's Republic of Mozambique was host to the meeting of the Nonaligned Nations Coordinating Bureau. It was not a mere coincidence. The meeting that was then being held in our nation was an expression of the prestige that the party and state for which our heroes fought has achieved in the concert of independent nations.

The international stature of the heroes of the Mozambican people's national liberation struggle is epitomized in the United Nations decision to restore to the Mozambican fatherland the documents related to the life and activity of Comrade Eduardo Mondlane in that international organization.

The immense responsibility and the profound commitment that we assumed in homage to our heroes did not cease, however, on 3 February 1979. That responsibility and that commitment live on in the daily contribution of each Mozambican toward consolidating the revolution and building the socialist society.

During the period since the Fourth Session of the Central Committee, other important events took place that represent significant victories for our revolutionary process.

The National Meeting of Cities and Communal Neighborhoods, due to widespread mobilization of the inhabitants of the major urban centers and an outstanding survey of the problems that affect those sectors of our society, was a fertile experience for the party. Important contributions emerged from the popular discussion that preceded the meeting, making it possible for the first time in our history to extend to the cities our experience from organized activity in the liberated zones and our experience acquired in constructing the communal villages. We thus initiated our assault on the principal stronghold of bourgeois and colonial mentality in our nation.

The conscious and active participation by the workers and peasants in the great events in the nation's life has been constantly more enthusiastic and massive. The laboring masses are resolutely engaged in organizing the people's vigilance, joining the Vigilance Groups and the People's Militia. In the Mayday celebrations, we saw throughout the national territory the workers, the peasants, the revolutionary intellectuals, the laboring masses, enlisted in the Production Councils, engaged in organizing the festivities and arranging the ceremonies.

On 1 June, the International Day of the Child, and in all the initiatives related to commemorating the International Year of the Child, we witnessed a widespread participation by the working people.

This phenomenon is not, as some may think, a logical consequence of independence. It is, rather, a logical consequence of the vanguard party's existence, the result of work by the party and the work of mobilizing the mass democratic organizations that act under its guidance. It is a logical consequence of socialism.

At the level of international relations, events of great importance to the life of the FRELIMO Party also occurred.

The visit by the president of the MPLA-Labor Party, Comrade Agostinho Neto, made possible extension to the process of building socialism the experience shared during the hard years of the common armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism; it made possible strengthening the already intimate relations existing between our two parties.

We later received visits from the first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Todor Jivkov, and from the secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Comrade Erich Honecker. The visits by the supreme leaders of these brother revolutionary parties, which in their respective countries are building advanced socialist society, consolidate the ideological identity and the community of objectives which unite our parties. They also bring about a more intimate reciprocal knowledge of the experiences accumulated in the revolutionary process underway in each one of the countries.

More recently, in April, we welcomed the visit of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with whom we signed important documents that strengthen cooperation between the two parties.

Comrades,

The maneuvers of imperialism continue in southern Africa.

In intensifying subversive and destabilizing action against the People's Republic of Mozambique, imperialism adds new tactics adapted to the developing struggle of the Zimbabwe and Namibia peoples.

The organization of electoral farces carried out in the two colonized countries of southern Africa is an attempt to obtain international recognition for the lackey regimes of imperialism by the mere replacement of foreign settlers who monopolized the government structures by submissive native puppets.

The position of our party and of our state is clear: we support the struggle of the Zimbabwe and Namibia peoples until their total liberation.

The position of the FRELIMO Party is not motivated merely by the fact that Zimbabwe and Namibia are situated geographically in our region. This

position of ours is a matter of principle with the FRELIMO Party, the natural application of the internationalist spirit that has always characterized the Mozambican people's struggle.

The maneuvers of imperialism in our region are, as we said, merely tactical. Its strategy has not changed. The aggressions against our country continue with the same barbarism, massacring defenseless populations, destroying economic infrastructures and attacking units of our defense and security forces.

From the end of the Fourth Session of the Central Committee until today, we have verified numerous armed aggressions: houses, tractors, first aid stations and railway cars were destroyed and many lives were lost.

In these aggressions the enemy used Mirage aircraft for bombing purposes and groups of assassins who were launched [words illegible]

Comrades,

Nearly 2 and 1/2 years have passed since the Third FRELIMO Congress was held. It was a decisive congress for the process of our revolution. It was one of the greatest moments in the life of our people. At it were taken decisions of the greatest importance for the future of our nation; at it tasks were defined for all sectors of our activity: political, economic, social and cultural tasks.

These 2 and 1/2 years have brought us a very rich experience of achievements and victories, but also some failures and errors. It was for this reason that at the Fourth Session of the Central Committee we decided that in this session we would make an analysis of party activity in all sectors where its action is manifest.

And what, then, does it mean to analyze party activity?

It means, in the first place, to verify whether we are effectively accomplishing the tasks defined by the congress; whether the FRELIMO Party is in fact directing the life of our nation.

Analyzing party activity means that we verify compliance with the principle of rendering accounts for the tasks to which each one was assigned.

Analyzing party activity means our being able to find in which sectors we are making progress and why, but also our being able to identify our shortcomings and their reasons. This is particularly relevant in the economic and social sector.

And why do we mention the economic sector?

When we defined our nation's development path as that of building socialism, our basic objective was to establish the material bases for the happiness and welfare of the laboring masses.

The Economic and Social Directives of the Third FRELIMO Congress constitute decisions that result from profound analysis of our reality and express the aspirations of all our people.

To analyze party activity in the economic and social context, therefore, is to verify whether the interests of the people are being respected.

But beyond our analyzing implementation of the Economic and Social Directives, this session's responsibility is also to analyze performance of the tasks defined in the Resolution on Important Economic Problems by the Fourth Session of the Central Committee.

The Fourth Session was a time for motivating and informing party and state agencies about the need to apply the Economic and Social Directives, about the fact that such application is a decisive factor for the triumph of the socialist revolution in our nation.

At the Fourth Session the financial policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique was also analyzed. It is now urgent that we consider questions related to defining a suitable investment policy to assure implementation of development plans already made.

And, finally, analyzing party activity means to continue the permanent examination of members' behavior. The party consists of the men, women and youth who belong to it. The party is the practice carried out by each one of us, a practice that should reflect our ideology, the ideology of our class, Marxism-Leninism.

Constant analysis of members' activity has the purpose of injecting into the party's body new blood that carries oxygen to all the tissues of which it is composed. When our conduct, the reflection of our ideas, is subject to profound examination and criticism by the comrades, it is possible for the party to detect the diseased tissues within its own organism.

The new blood that we are injecting, then, is correct ideas. The purpose of this action is not to cut out the affected tissue but, rather, to apply the proper therapy. The sanctions applied by the party have an educational purpose and not a punitive nature.

In analyzing party activity, the Fifth Session of the Central Committee will consider, essentially, the major problems of the economy and of social sectors, but also the conduct of its own members.

The session that is now beginning will study questions raised at the National Meeting of Party Departments, especially those in regard to tasks of cells and liaison among departments.

The National Meeting of Party Departments was a first experiment within the FRELIMO Party, with the intention of analyzing the work of party departments

and exchanging accumulated experiences. This type of meeting should be an organizational and functional principle of party agencies.

In this type of meeting we found it was possible to identify certain aspects of departmentalism, to detect organizational shortcomings, and to overcome these defects in such a way as to consolidate even further the monolithism of party leadership.

Through this type of meeting each and every one of us will reinforce our common thinking, an essential factor in party organization and effectiveness.

The nationalization of land and housing are decisive conquests of our revolutionary process. The new situation that has been created through the people's taking possession of these sectors requires that regulations be established, through the appropriate legislation, regarding the use and protection of this property that belongs to all the people.

During this meeting the Central Committee will analyze the basic principles of the laws that will be debated at the next meeting of the People's Assembly. The laws covering land and housing will thus constitute an important contribution toward consolidating these great achievements of the people.

In particular, discussion of housing will reinforce the campaign now in progress that seeks to defend the state's real estate assets and to repress any irregularities and illegalities being practiced.

Finally, the Central Committee is to consider the great problems facing the education field. It is a sector vital to liberation of Mozambican man, liberation from the social ills inherited from colonialism, liberation from economic underdevelopment itself.

Notwithstanding the great victories achieved in this sector since independence, it is urgent that the Central Committee debate the strategy to adopt so that the education sector may in the shortest possible time respond to the quantitative demands it faces without jeopardizing the scientific quality of its pupils, a decisive factor for independent development of our economy.

Comrades,

We have briefly announced what the fundamental concerns of our work will be in this Fifth Regular Session of the Central Committee.

Enriched by the common experience lived during the Fourth Session, invigorated by the common battle we wage on the front lines of the struggle against our class enemy, united in the common task of structuring the FRELIMO Party and building the socialist society, the thought that guides us, the purposes that motivate us are the most solid, the most profound, the most monolithic.

Let us learn to transform these achievements of each member of the Central Committee into the fundamental instrument that will enable the Fifth Session to be a moment of consolidation and strengthening of our principles, of our method, of our organization, of our class unity.

The struggle continues!

8834

CSO: 4401

RICE HARVEST ACTIVITIES DETAILED

Large Number of Volunteers

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Chokwe, 15 Jun--About 2,500 persons from Maputo province, including workers from various economic activities, mass democratic organizations and production councils, will arrive at the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex Saturday to participate voluntarily in the rice harvest this weekend.

It is announced that, after these volunteers arrive, small groups will meet in brigades to discuss the specific work to be done in the fields where rice has not yet been harvested, although some persons will have to be engaged in work related to harvesting.

Participation of large numbers of volunteers in the Limpopo Valley rice harvest has not occurred until now because it has been necessary to study ways to improve organization of permanent and seasonal workers. This study was based upon last year's experience, when, despite a large number of participants in the harvest, the yield was low due to poor organization.

By Wednesday, 11,000 hectares of the 15,000 hectares of rice planted this year in the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIL) had been harvested. Officials directly responsible for harvesting told our news staff in Chokwe that, due to the cold weather and rain which at times is quite intense in the Limpopo district, it has not been possible to make better progress in the current rice-harvesting campaign throughout the Limpopo Valley.

This situation is also reflected in the Lower Limpopo production unit and in the agricultural cooperatives as well, where the peasants' work has had a significant drop in output. To illustrate, it has been observed during recent days that, of the 600 hectares that were to have been harvested daily, a rate of only 100 hectares daily has been achieved thus far.

However, because of good organization in all aspects of activity involving the harvest, the opinion of many peasants and branch managers of the complex is that the harvest will have successful results, even surpassing

expectations, despite the low output from combines due to the poor climatic conditions just mentioned.

Poor Weather Conditions

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 79 p 4

[Excerpt] Harvesting the last 4,000 hectares of rice in the Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex is proceeding successfully. More than 8,000 persons, including peasants, workers, members of mass democratic organizations and other volunteers from Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces are involved in harvesting and related work there this weekend.

As planned, manual harvesting was concluded last week. It was performed by about 11,000 peasants who harvested an area of 9,896 hectares, surpassing the goals which provided for 17,000 persons harvesting 9,795 hectares in 20 days. However, the peasants have had to begin harvesting in places where it was to have been done by combines, since the output of these machines was drastically reduced because of the poor weather conditions.

Before the bad weather started in Limpopo district, productivity was quite satisfactory and the harvesting operation would have been finished a little earlier than planned. In view of this entire situation, mobilization was resumed throughout Gaza province, carried out by brigades which yesterday morning went to the districts to accomplish previously arranged tasks.

Weather throughout the Limpopo Valley improved greatly yesterday and favorable results are hoped for in the mechanical harvest as well as in the manual harvest.

8834

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CUBANS HAILED--Maputo--Janet Mondlane, Mozambique's director of international cooperation, has hailed the internationalist work done by Cuban technicians and specialists in that country. The widow of Eduardo Mondlane, founder of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), in an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA noted that the Cubans are well qualified and they fully identify themselves with the revolutionary objectives of the Mozambican people. She said that Cuban internationalist workers are doing a great job and have strong dedication and a sincere and profound concern for the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Janet Mondlane recalled Cuban assistance to Mozambique in industry, agriculture, education and social services. She asserted that the specialists of the Latin American nation are doing their job thoroughly and training future Mozambican cadres. She explained that the traditional joy of Cuban personnel also demonstrates that revolution is enthusiasm and faith in the future. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Jun 79 FL]

CSO: 4410

RHODESIAN 'FOREIGN ALTERNATIVE' CONDEMNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 79 p 10

[Article by J. Q. in the column "Comment"]

[Text] The United States and Great Britain, which have important economic and strategic interests in Rhodesia, are now confronted with the fact that, on the one hand, the liberation struggle did not cease as a result of the "elections" and, on the other hand, the regime produced by the "elections" has not received, and has no prospect of receiving, any international recognition.

With yet another "internal" solution come to naught, the two allies are once again returning to the so-called "external alternative": the United States is appealing for negotiations, Great Britain is sending yet another envoy to southern Africa and again we are hearing talk about the famous "conference of all parties involved."

Once again we will witness efforts to disrupt the unity of the forces that support the armed struggle and to divide the liberation movement itself.

Thus, reinforcement of that unity and intensification of the armed struggle emerge once again as the correct response, the constant and invincible response to the maneuvers of powers that support the racists and their puppet allies.

8834

CSO: 4401

REGIME ACCUSED OF MASSACRING INNOCENT

Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 12 May 79 pp 1, 10

[Text] Our own sources supported by eye witness accounts reveal that the regime is on an all-out campaign to exterminate the African defenceless civilian population. Mass killings, torture and intimidation are rife.

However, inspite of these horrid deeds which defy any imagination, the African masses are doubling their support for the Patriotic Front. Below the VOICE publishes an article which appeared in the MORNING STAR of April 14. The article was written by Colin Williams. Al, aged 28, a coloured who served in the Rhodesian army reveals some of the deadly massacres and atrocities committed by the Rhodesian bandits.

Below is the full text:

An eye-witness account of petrol being poured on bodies of Africans to burn them after they had been massacred by Smith's Rhodesian African Rifles was given to the MORNING STAR yesterday.

It is a bestial and horrific story of a little baby's body found lying in halves, blasted in two by machine-gun bullets.

It is a story of ruthless brutality wreaked on defenceless old men, women and children "suspected" of harbouring guerrilla fighters.

It has been told to me by another former conscript in Smith's security forces who fled the country to evade compulsory territorial service.

Put on Alert

Al, 28, is "coloured." He decided to come forward after learning of the exclusive interview with white deserters published in the MORNING STAR on April 10.

"It was in May, 1976," said Al. "We were put on the alert to go to a village in the Wankie area, in the North-East, right near the border with Zambia.

"We thought it was some sort of 'contact' operation against guerrillas. When we got there, we found it was 'mopping-up' operation.

"A company of Rhodesian African Rifles had been there before us. It was the most brutal and bestial thing I have ever seen.

Nothing Living

"There dead bodies lying about, the village had been burnt down completely, nothing living had been left, even chickens and dogs had been killed.

"Then I saw this little baby, it was actually in two pieces. It must have been cut in half by bullets from a machine gun.

"Next to the remains was the body of a woman, probably its mother--it was a ghastly sight. I counted 39 bodies, and at least 20 of them were old men and old women.

"There were about 48 of us--all coloured, with a white officer--a lieutenant--in charge. The lads were sickened by what they saw.

Common Grave

"We had to clean up. We had to dig a shallow common grave and throw the bodies in, pour petrol over the corpses and set light to them.

"Then we threw in the earth to fill up the grave. We were never told the whole story. The village was attacked because they suspected the physical presence of guerrillas," Al said.

"I have seen cases of wanton killing of tribespeople's goats and cattle--possessions they have worked all their lives for. It happens in almost every village in an 'operational' area.

"In such areas people are allowed out to cultivate land or tend cattle and on returning they are subjected [to] beatings, searches and women actually suffer internal searches by ordinary soldiers.

"If a woman buys two loaves of bread and the security forces believe she only needs one for her family, one is confiscated."

In Mtoke, east of Salisbury, an African woman was raped by three Rhodesian African Rifles' soldiers, then killed her. At the trial they were acquitted for lack of evidence, said Al.

"There's plenty of evidence of villagers giving assistance to the guerrillas--not only food, but uniforms they have stolen, or accurate information about transport movements and so on."

Can Never Win

That information Al said, "can only come from someone in the security forces. No one outside the army has this information, and it leads to the accurate placing of land mines and ambushes.

"Almost every family in any village you care to name has a relative fighting with the Patriotic Front.

"The war has gotten to the stage it has today because of the support of the rural population for the Patriotic Front. The government knows it can never win the rural population over to its side."

Al said conscripts did not want to fight. "There is terror in going into the bush. It is the terror of being killed when you don't believe in what you are fighting for."

Morale among conscripts is low and everybody tries to "push a move"--become medically down-graded--in order not to be sent into the bush.

After 20 months service as a conscript, much of it in the bush, Al had had enough and was determined he would evade the compulsory one month in one month out, territorial service.

With the help of Zimbabwe Democrat, an organisation of conscripts working illegally within the Smith forces, he got out.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICAN INVOLVEMENT IN CONFLICT HIT

Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 12 May 79 p 6

[Text] Statements emanating from certain quarters implying that South African military forces are not fully involved in the Rhodesian problem are only silly and the work of mischievous people who are deliberately trying to put across to the world a distorted picture of the forces involved in the Rhodesian war. The VOICE in most cases would not react to such statements. It is only because of the need to expose the workings of enemy propaganda and inform our readers on the issue of the forces which are at war in Rhodesia, that the VOICE sets out to state facts as they are.

It is a known fact that more than 20,000 mercenary forces are operating alongside the Rhodesian regime's bandit forces. Of the 20,000 murderers over 7,500 South African soldiers are permanently based in Rhodesia and are active in the counter guerrilla operations. Many South African experts are an integral part of the regime's war planning and strategy units. South African territorial forces called to duty have a large number of their parts sent into Rhodesia on short term basis. The aim of the South African regime is to have as many of its bandit forces as possible participating in the struggle against freedom fighters. This South Africa fascists think will be an important experience for its forces. South Africa has also committed a large number of its bandit soldiers into Rhodesia because it regards the Zambezi River as its first line of defence. There is a determined bid by South Africa to finance the setting up of a puppet neo-colonial regime in Salisbury. This strategy is intended to deprive South African patriots a rear base in Zimbabwe.

During the fraud elections in Rhodesia, South Africa offered a large number of its forces to augment Rhodesia's depleted forces. As a result more than 100,000 bandits were raised and policed the conduct of the sham elections.

Logistics supply units were South Africans and the escort and protection of so-called observers was left to the South African forces. Members of the Patriotic Front inside Rhodesia confirmed that South African bandits were at almost every so-called polling booth. It is even doubtful whether some of the so-called returning officers were not South Africans. These days

at every moment there are more than ten thousand South African bandit soldiers stationed in Rhodesia.

One need only remember accounts of desertees and returning mercenaries from Rhodesia, in order to understand the full scope of the involvement of fascist South Africa in the national liberation struggle of Zimbabwe. Hundreds of Zimbabweans have perished and thousands more continue to be massacred by these inhuman South African bandits.

The above outline is intended to show the reader and those who can benefit from it, that South Africans are deeply engaged in the oppression of the Zimbabwe masses. South Africa has established strong defence networks in Rhodesia. In addition the Rhodesian armed bandits use a lot of military hardware of South African origin. Armoured cars, some artillery pieces as well as tanks are from South Africa. Hence South Africa deeply collaborates with the Salisbury junta. Whoever tries to distort the truth by trying to picture South Africa as a bystander in the Rhodesian war is a hypocrite and pays disservice to humanity. It is therefore a must that such activities are a clear sign that the author is under the service of imperialism and its agents. Such distortions can only help the enemy. Anybody who does not want or circumvents the issue of South African involvement in Zimbabwe must be exposed and chasticized. Those who are on the side of the suffering masses will always try to unmask the dirty works of imperialism.

CSO: 4420

MORE WHITES REPORTEDLY FLEEING COUNTRY

Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 5 May 79 p 3

[Text] The liberation struggle in Zimbabwe has entered its final stage and the racist colonialists in Rhodesia can no longer contain the wrath of the suffering people in Zimbabwe. Imperialist as they are, they would not like to see the people of Zimbabwe have a right to self-determination and furthermore they would not live in a free democratic state of Zimbabwe.

The racists in Salisbury reported an exodus of 1,555 whites and said that 304 arrived in the country during March. This is not the true picture of the situation. More whites than recorded have gone out of Rhodesia and a large number deserted from the bandit army.

As regards the fact about incoming whites, none has come into the country as civilians to settle but a lot more than 304 came into the country during late March and early April as mercenaries to police the fraud elections in Rhodesia. As revealed by the VOICE Volume 2 No 14, mercenaries were pouring in and still are, from South Africa and other western mercenary supply countries.

The imperialists have realised now that they stand no chance in Zimbabwe and are determined to destroy life and property in Southern Africa, as shown by their mass murders of innocent defenceless civilians in and outside Zimbabwe, before they set out on the "yellow route."

CSO: 4420

ZIPRA REPORTS ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 12 May 79 pp 11, 12

[Text] ZIPRA in its task of completely destroying and driving out of Zimbabwe, all enemy forces, delivered more telling blows on the settler colonial forces in the past few days. The regime's manpower reserves were greatly depleted. In the socio-economic and political fields yet more crippling blows were delivered by ZIPRA valiant forces. The regim's murderous bandits were placed in a desperate situation. Below the VOICE publishes part of the many victories of the people's forces.

22/4/79: Norton:

In a contact with a unit of enemy soldiers, ZIPRA combatants shot and killed three of the bandits and six others were seriously wounded. One of the wounded died on the way to hospital.

23/4/79: Selukwe:

Sithole's private army bandits who were harassing the local population for not having voted for Sithole in the fraud elections were ambushed by ZIPRA valiant forces. In the course of the ambush three of the Sithole bandits were killed and several others were wounded.

Plumtree:

ZIPRA forces ambushed a unit of the notorious Selous Scouts which was responsible for the harassment, torture and tiresome interrogations of the local population. Nine enemy soldiers were killed and three others wounded. The death of these bandits was a price for their numerous murders of the innocent defenceless children of Zinbabwe.

25/4/79: Angwa-Sipolilo:

ZIPRA gallant fighters blasted and destroyed the Angwa bridge in the Sipolilo district. Splinters from the blasted bridge killed 10 enemy soldiers who were guarding the bridge. This unit of links between two enemy garrisons that were on opposite sides of the bridge.

Lonely Mine:

ZIPRA sappers expertly laid a landmine which was detonated by the regime's logistic supply truck carrying supplies to a Joint Operational Command Post. The driver and his assistant died on the spot. The truck was completely damaged and all its contents burnt.

Wankie:

An enemy troop carrier carrying the murderous private armies of Sithole had a contact with the People's forces in the area. Ten of the private army bandits died on the spot, eight others were seriously wounded, of whom some died later in hospital. The driver of the truck survived but is lying critically ill in Wankie.

26/4/79: Enkeldoorn:

ZIPRA military engineer experts laid an explosive device on the road leading to the regime's forward operational base in the area. The regime's supply truck detonated the device and was completely shattered.

27/4/79:

In an encounter with an enemy section on patrol, ZIPRA forces wiped out four enemy soldiers, and six others were wounded. There was only one enemy survivor who is known to have deserted from the enemy's forces.

28/4/79: Vuti-Lonely Mine:

On Lonely Mine road an enemy landrover carrying four racist policemen detonated a landmine laid by ZIPRA sappers operating in the area. All occupants were killed.

Hurungwe-Chirundu:

Four Selous Scouts who were investigating the whereabouts of ZIPRA forces were shot dead by our patriotic forces when they were found interrogating and threatening to kill one family in the area. This family had no knowledge of what the Selous Scouts were forcing it to say.

29/4/79: Fort Victoria:

Several enemy soldiers were killed by ZIPRA forces. Reinforcement units of the enemy were ambushed and thoroughly flogged by ZIPRA. Dead enemy soldiers were left to rot in the open.

30/4/79:

Our forces operating in the North Western sector intercepted five enemy helicopters which were going for a so-called mop up operation. One helicopter was brought down by ZIPRA combatants. The other four dispersed unscathed into different directions.

1/5/79: Beit Bridge:

Two enemy trucks evacuating materiel from one base to another were ambushed and 10 enemy soldiers were killed. The war materiel which was being evacuated was captured by ZIPRA forces and is to be used for future operations.

2/5/79: Lupane:

Enemy units which were preparing for a night raid on a village were ambushed by ZIPRA gallant combatants. Seven of the bandits were killed and ten others severely wounded. Three of the wounded died later of wounds in hospital.

3/5/79: Vuti:

An enemy troop carrier detonated a landmine killing a dozen enemy soldiers and injuring six others.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SALT II, RHODESIAN LINK--A report from London says the link between the SALT II agreement and the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian situation has attained considerable international interest. The report says the link is two-fold: First it appears likely that Russia will avoid any controversial action against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia--at least for the time being--for fear of angering the American congress. If the Soviet Union or its satellites undertake any further adventures in southern Africa it is believed the American congress could retaliate by voting against the SALT agreement. Second, President Carter might be forced to lessen his opposition to recognition of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and a lifting of sanctions, to secure the votes of the pro-Rhodesian lobby for the agreement. [Text] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD/CA]

SACTU DONATION--The South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) recently donated an amount of K60.00 to its counterpart ZACU--Zimbabwe African Congress of Union. The donation which was a great sacrifice on the part of SACTU was meant to help in the rehabilitation of the victims of racist Smith's air force bombings. The amount was presented by Comrade L. Sihwa, National Treasurer General of ZACU, by the Lusaka-based regional chairman of SACTU. This was an open manifestation of the strong links between the workers in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Alongside the suffering peoples of Zimbabwe and South Africa will intensify the armed struggle to rid Southern Africa of blood-thirsty imperialist agents. [Text] [Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 5 May 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT PLAN REDUCED--Dakar 2 Jul (AFP)--The National Assembly of Senegal has approved a bill bringing down to 19 billion CFA francs the amount of the Fifth Development Plan of the country. The financial package falls from 416 to 397 billion, and the estimated rate of growth from 5.8 to 4 percent. The world crisis and the effects of the 1977 drought are, according to the report presenting the bill, the main causes of the readjustment. Among the remaining reasons are the poor capacity to absorb external credits, the difficulty in obtaining counterpart financing and the low level capacity for indebtedness. The readjustment was voted unanimously by the deputies of the party in power, the Socialist Party. The Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) which has 17 deputies out of 100, abstained from voting, thus signifying its desire to change the planning system. An independent deputy, Mr Mamadou Fall, chairman of the Senegalese Union of Free workers, recently excluded from the PDS voted against the bill. The main orientations of the plan are not changed. Agriculture remains a priority sector with a projected 40 billion in investment as against 47.6 billion originally. The aims of this sector are to stabilize the productions of peanuts to 1.2 billion tons and to cover 70 percent of the country's requirement in the area of cereals. Energy, transport and communications, education, mechanical and food industries as well as local projects have increased. The sectors which have declined are stockbreeding, water and forests, fishing, mines and industry, textiles, building materials and the social sector. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1153 GMT 2 Jul 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

SOWETO RIOTS ANNIVERSARY DESERVED PEACEFULLY

Report of Meetings

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] THOUSANDS of black South Africans attended commemoration services throughout South Africa at the weekend to mourn the victims of the June 16, 1976, upheaval in Soweto — and its aftermath.

Apart from a few minor incidents, the meetings were reported to have been peaceful as police kept a low profile.

The major service at the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Soweto was attended by about 7 000 people. Scores of people could not get into the 5 000 capacity hall where the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, delivered the main address.

Services in the Pretoria townships of Atteridgeville/Saulsville and Mamelodi were attended by about 3 000 people.

In Lenasia, Security Police kept watch outside a hall where Mrs Martha Mahlangu, mother of Solomon Mahlangu, who was hanged recently for his part in the Goch Street shootings, attended a service.

Services were also held in the Krugersdorp township of Kagiso, the Bochabela township in Bloemfontein, the East Rand townships of

Kwa Zema and Tembisa, Port Elizabeth and other parts of the country.

Police throughout the country reportedly kept a low profile.

After the Regina Mundi service, some youths attempted to hijack taxis,

buses and cars and threw stones, but they dispersed as police vans arrived on the scene.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier J J Hamman, said some youths were seen throwing stones towards a street near Regina Mundi. A Putco bus passing by was struck by a stone. The stone throwers ran away when police approached, he confirmed.

In Atteridgeville, students raided shebeens after the service for defying requests to observe the period of mourning. About 2 000 students marched from the Lutheran Church, singing freedom songs while police in three vans kept watch.

Shops and a cinema in Atteridgeville/Saulsville closed for about two hours on Saturday to show their solidarity with the mourners.

The family of 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first victim on June 16, laid a wreath on his grave at the Avalon cemetery.

The themes of the services were the deaths of June 16 and after, condemnation of detentions, deaths in detention, bannings, the homelands concept and various aspects of Government policies.

Dr Motlana hit out at the Government for giving such vast powers to the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, in 1976.

The ruling white elite in South Africa had learnt nothing from the lesson of June 16, 1976, but had instead embarked on a grand scheme to deceive blacks and the outside world, he said.

"If the Info affair was intended to deceive, there is a other grand schemes by the Government to deceive us and the outside world," Dr Motlana said.

The Government wanted to appease blacks through the establishment of bodies such as Dr Piet Koornhof's regional committees. Many people, he said, did not understand why he had refused to serve on the committee.

"They (the Government) actually decide what you are going to discuss. What is worse, the committee, which consists of 30 people, is going to be chaired by the man who enforces the pass laws, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

"If there is one thing my committee and I are not going to do is to make apartheid acceptable," Dr Motlana said.

He said he would never forget seeing pictures of youths in Alexandra Township challenging machineguns and spurred on by "raw native courage."

"The long-term effect of the riots is that the young people of Soweto have now been politicised as never before. They want to know about the future," he said.

Instead of grappling with the realities of 1976, the Government was still busy talking about independence for the Venda homeland.

"We won't allow any group of confused people to dismember our land. If the whites want to sleep peacefully at night,

they must come together with us to draw a new constitution because we are very forgiving," he said.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa), said the occasion was not for people to wallow in self-pity, but for those who had come to observe an "illustrious page in the history of the black people."

"This is an occasion for us to renew our belief in ourselves and what we stand for, and to renew our total dedication to the just struggle of the black man," he said.

Throughout the service, there was no sight of police outside

the church. Police vans were parked at a distance after the service.

The chief urban representative of KwaZulu, Mr Gibson Thula, told a Tembisa service organised by the Inkatha Youth Brigade that Hector Peterson, Mr Steve Biko and others who died after him were heroes. They had died for the dignity of blacks.

Mrs Ellen Kurwayo, a member of the Committee of 10, said a nation without faith was completely lost. "Religion is very important and I encourage you to follow it. But there is an irony — the people who brought it are not practising it," she said.

'POST' Editorial

Johannesburg POST in English 19 Jun 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

MEMORIAL services around the country held at the weekend went off without any incident. And for this we are eternally grateful. While the townships were packed with policemen, they kept a relative distance away from the venues at which the services were held.

At the end everybody went home with dignity and calm — as we had appealed they should.

South Africa is going to have to learn increasingly in the future to be tolerant of political dissent. It is obvious that the majority of our people totally reject the status quo and it is also abundantly clear to all they will continue to protest the injustice and humiliations of our nations in growing voices in the future.

It is their right to do so. Remaining silent in the face of these injustices would make us as equally guilty as the people who perpetrate these injustices against us. We have also had our bitter share of history which has pointed out that evil ultimately succeeds when good men remain silent.

Non-violent protest, therefore, is as essential for a safety valve in any pro-

leased democracy. Our problems are further complicated, however, by the fact that the overwhelming majority of the population are not part and parcel of the decision-making machineries of the nation.

Power is vested in the hands of a privileged minority which legislates for the entire population. It is obvious that this gives rise to a possible conflict situation. A situation that will remain with us as we pursue this idiotic policy.

To expect that the black community will wish away from the minds and hearts the events of June 16, is as patently unreasonable as to expect the Afrikaner to wish away the events of December 16.

These events are a fact of life. Indicating an era in the turbulent political development of our nation.

Some day when we as a nation have grown to full maturity; when man will be judged on merit and not colour; when we regard each other as South Africans, paying a common loyalty to a common fatherland, these events will become something of a past.

NATAL INDEPENDENCE SENTIMENT DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jun 79 p 11

[Article by John Ryan]

[Text] NATAL fever is not only a monsoon malady induced by Bougainvillea, palms and warm sea currents. Another variety, which becomes endemic in the province every few years or so, is the fever for change.

That variety is on the rise again right now, more virulent among some inhabitants than others.

It has been carried partly by the Info scandal, partly by the Press Gag Bill and sundry other new laws — but, as much as anything else, by a spreading conviction that the non-Nationalist is becoming more and more expendable in this country and that something must be done before the situation is absolute.

Nineteen years ago, the colonial diehards of Natal were telling the Government to stick its new Republic up its old Transvaal. Many of the same people are starting to make similar noises again, with the result that the fever has got somewhat out of hand.

In pubs, clubs and even boardrooms, the whisper speaks of a Natal UDI. It is an accepted fact in some circles that certain prominent Natalians — including politicians and pillars of industry — are working on a contingency plan to that end.

Of course, that's nonsense. The prospect of UDI is clearly as outrageous now as it was in 1960, when groups like The Horticulturists (as in Garden Province) were yelling for seces-

More so. Because, at that point, the leaders of Natal might have been justified in taking the Republic issue to the World Court. They could have argued that, as a signatory to the Constitution of Union under the British Commonwealth, Natal was neither legally nor morally bound to accept a constitutional change.

Unilateral declarations are out of the question. There is no way the province could become independent unless the Government permitted it to do so.

In fact, when you investigate the use of the term UDI, you find that what most people are talking about is some form of greater autonomy with the consent of Pretoria.

The form envisaged differs from group to group. The diehards would still opt for full independence. "Why not?" they say. "Transkei and Bophuthatswana are sovereign states now."

But that option poses something of a crisis of conscience for them. Because they realise that their argument would make much better sense if the proposed partition were to include KwaZulu — thus ridding the Government of an intransigent Gatsha Butheles and five million other Zulus — and most of them are sufficiently set in the conservative white Natalian mould to be appalled by that notion.

Nor would they get much for their comfort from a small chat with Chief Butheles.

The KwaZulu leader has obviously heard all the rumours

about secession and devolution. Though he admits to being intrigued by the broad concept of a combined Natal-KwaZulu, he seems particularly amused to be regarded as an object of possible barter.

But he also says, firmly and finally: "If KwaZulu were to be part of such an autonomous state in Natal, we would have to insist on a policy of one man, one vote."

The economic feasibility of Natal-KwaZulu going it alone is not an issue.

Though it is true that there is an imbalance between what the region contributes to the nation's gross domestic product and what it gets back, a good deal of that Government funding is spent on maintaining two separate administrations. (KwaZulu, for example, has asked for a budget of R240-million this year).

Rationalised, under one administration, the region would have more than enough natural resources to be viable. There is sugar, once the pillar of the province's economy, currently a falling commodity on the international market, and wattle, which has assumed a new importance as the world rushes to find alternative sources of industrial fuel.

Natal is the world's biggest producer of wattle extract. And the saligna gum plantations of Zululand still yield five times more timber a year than do the pine forests of Norway and Sweden put together.

The province's high rainfall makes most types of farming possible. Sisal has been grown successfully in Northern Natal for some years. Fruit and vegetables are farmed for canning in various parts. The highlands feed large herds of sheep, slaughter and dairy cattle and there are many factories drawing their raw materials from these sources.

Coal is Natal's second great asset. It produces 15% of the country's coal, including high quality anthracite, and has resources enough to supply the country for at least another 100 years at the rate the population is expanding.

Coal feeds an electric power grid that is second only to the Transvaal's.

Then, of course, there is the fishing industry — and the deep-water harbours. The port at Durban is the largest in Africa and the fourteenth largest in the world. Richard's Bay — a man-made deep-water harbour built at a cost of more than R100-million — is fast fulfilling its promise of becoming the country's second port.

Natal KwaZulu's human resources are another major asset. The region has all the labour it is ever likely to need. And white and black areas are so interposed that every industrial zone is within commuting distance of a considerable labour force. Indeed, it will need a substantial growth rate within the province to employ the work force of the future.

But fresh water is the white gold of Natal's development.

Eight major rivers, fed by an annual rainfall twice as high as Johannesburg's, course through the region. Every one has a catchment area of more than 2 000 sq kms.

Economists calculate that even the Umgeni, Natal's sixth biggest river, could support double the present population of Durban and Maritzburg. And they maintain there is enough water in the nine magisterial districts along the Durban-Maritzburg axis to sustain a population of 20-million.

But towering above all Natal's rivers is the Tugela, which in a decade has become the country's premier growth point.

At its mouth, it discharges 3 000-million gallons a day into the Indian Ocean. It has been estimated that the Tugela alone could support six cities the size

of Johannesburg, six the size of Cape Town, plus four like Durban and Pretoria — and still leave a flow at its mouth big enough to serve Greater London.

In 50 years, the same experts calculate, the Tugela could sustain 10-million people in industry and agriculture.

While these riches might add up to an impressive argument of how Natal-KwaZulu could fare as an independent entity,

they also constitute the main reason why the South African Government would be unlikely to offer the region that chance.

Author Alan Paton is one man who sees no prospect of Natal uhuru, with or without KwaZulu. He maintains expansion down the line of road between the Reef and Durban has developed to the point where it is a Gordian knot.

Chris Saunders, the Harry Oppenheimer of Natal, dis-

agrees. He believes the economic umbilicus in South Africa runs from Pretoria to Cape Town, ignoring Natal in the process.

"With all our resources," he says, "particularly our harbours and water, we should be the Ruhr of this country. But, demographically, Natal has been seriously neglected."

Mr Saunders, the province's top sugar baron and chairman of the Tongaat group of companies, is widely rumoured to be one of the main architects of the vaunted UTI scheme.

He denies it, feels in fact that Natal will never be independent. Yet he admits to entertaining "vague notions" of a separate kind of dispensation for Natal, which he has expressed in public speeches.

The exact form of that dispensation has not jelled in his

mind. He talks about a "mixed homeland" where, certainly, apartheid could not exist.

Because, he says, "Apartheid is only compatible with stagnation." And again, "It is surely to be mixed and capitalist and free than to be mixed and Marxist and dominated."

But Mr Saunders believes a policy of one man, one vote would not be good for Natal, with its small ratio of whites to other races (one to nine in 1970, maybe one to 11 now).

At the same time, from an opposite perspective, he sees a great danger for Natal in that racial disparity — particularly since the white minority role is directed from Cape Town and Pretoria.

Mr Saunders, a dapper man, mid-fortyish, who played rugby for Natal and Oxford, says: "I must crystal-gaze and believe that unless a process of decen-

tralisation takes place, unless there is a greater flexibility at local level, unless there is a sharing of power and opportunity and the non-denial of merit, this province will mirror the events of Rhodesia."

He makes the point that the racial imbalance has got worse since East Griqualand was incorporated into Natal last year. The province now has the second biggest coloured population after the Cape. And, in addition, the birthrate among Natal Indians is the highest in the country.

Local flexibility... power sharing... decentralisation.

That formula for the future has already been recognised, and acted upon by the Natal Provincial Council.

A plan for multiracial local government in the province is currently with the State President (in effect, with the Cabinet). It stems from an ordinance passed at the last session of the Provincial Council and endorsed by a majority of Indian and coloured leaders. Blacks were not invited to pass judgement on the scheme since the huge majority of them fall under either KwaZulu or the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The plan envisages non-racial metropolitan councils and ward councillors of different races

with full status — to the point where coloured and Indian members could aspire to be mayor or deputy mayor in a white-dominated borough.

In essence, the principle of the ordinance is that every taxpayer should have an equal say in the dispensation of his money.

It's a projection of a situation that already exists in Natal. Several white councils have Indian and coloured observers who are able to debate and argue, but not vote. The councils of Versalun and Isipingo are totally Indian.

(The local authority of Tongaat is multiracial, with a majority of Indian councillors, but that is an unique case. A community born of the sugar industry. Tongaat is a town board, not a borough. Its members are nominated, not elected. It is, in fact, an island of democracy in Natal run by Mr Saunders' group.)

Natal's plan for local government is unique in the country. It is the first time in history that representatives of three racial communities have come together to agree to a fundamental system at any level of government.

But whether it will be approved by the Nationalist Government is another matter.

Provincial councillors are prepared to be optimistic. They believe the Government could accept the move as a pragmatic step towards a Turnhalle-type formula. Natal might be seen by the world to be breaking up the apartheid logjam and thus South Africa's tarnished image could be improved.

They see the step as progressing to a federal-type situation where the Government would have to concede no more than it already does to homelands on the point of self-government: a gradual scrapping of the separate development edifice, the facility to change such things as local gambling laws, the right of the province to dictate its own lifestyle, away from the constrictions of Afrikanerdom.

Already, after all, Natal plays provincial cricket on a Sunday and the national sky stands intact.

What will happen if the local government ordinance is rejected?

Mr Derrick Watterson, MEC in charge of local government and the man who was instrumental in bringing together the various signatories to the agreement, concedes: "My council could not do anything illegal. If we broke the Government's laws on apartheid, we would only be inviting people to break our own."

That's how fickle Natal's other fever often tends to be.

NEW INFORMATION BILL WOULD LEGALIZE SCANDAL ACTIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jun 79 p 10

[Editorial: "The Scandal That Gets Worse"]

[Text]

THE Information Services of South Africa Special Account Bill which legalises major actions involved in the Information scandal is surely one of the most cynical acts by the Government since 1948.

The Bill empowers the Minister of Foreign Affairs to approve irregular and unauthorised contracts entered into by the former Department of Information. It also says that all money paid from the Special Defence Account to the former Department of Information will be regarded as having come from the latter's budget. And finally, it allows the new Information service to have a secret fund.

The Bill not only legalises the secret and irregular transfer without the knowledge or sanction of Parliament of millions of rands from the Special Defence Account to the former Department of Information, but it also empowers the Government to validate at its own discretion irregular Department of Information contracts.

If the Government now wished to do so, it could use the Bill to legalise contracts involved in such major irregularities as the secret funding of the pro-Government Citizen newspaper and To the Point magazine with R46-million of taxpayers' money.

But even if the Government

does not go that far, it will now presumably legalise numerous other contracts involved in the millions not yet accounted for in Information's expenditure. And if it does that what, for example, will happen to the R6-million given to the American John McGoff to purchase the Washington Star? As Mr Harry Schwarz, the chief Opposition spokesman on the Information scandal, pointed out in Parliament — by approving unauthorised expenditure, the Government is throwing away its right to recover taxpayers' money illegally spent.

Not only that. During the debate on the Bill in Parliament this week, the Government rejected Opposition demands for legislative guarantees that taxpayers' money would never again be used for party political purposes.

All this has made an even greater scandal of the Information affair.

Why was it necessary for Dr Connie Mulder, the former Minister of Information, to resign from the Cabinet for actions which can now be legalised?

And why did Mr Vorster have to resign as State President when contracts involved in the gross irregularities the Erasmus Commission said he covered up could also now be legalised?

BISHOP TUTU REJECTS KOORNHOF INVITATION

Tutu Decision Announcement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 79 p 9

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG — The Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches Bishop Desmond Tutu, has rejected an invitation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to serve on the Government appointed regional committee.

Bishop Tutu said that he had turned down the invitation in order to retain his credibility as a Black leader.

"I virtually accepted the Minister's invitation, but I still wanted to consult the executive committee of the SACC and other before I finally made up my mind.

"I have to announce with much regret the I cannot accept the Minister's kind invitation I have since discovered more details about these regional committees and these fill me with disquiet."

Bishop Tutu said more important was the fact that this new institution has divided the Black community very seriously.

"We are already a much fragmented community, and I cannot be party to something that will exacerbate this unfortunate situation," he said.

He said he would be repudiated by Blacks "because of an eroded credibility" and so he would be speaking for nobody. "That would reduce my effectiveness in the role Dr Koornhof wants me to play."

However, he said he was still available for "genuine consultation with the Government." The regional committees had been set-up by the government without consulting Black leaders, he said.

Bishop Tutu is the third Black leader to turn down the government's invitation to serve on the regional committee. Others are the chairman of soweto's committee of ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, and the Editor of Transvaal Post, Mr Percy Qobosa. — Sapa

Buthelezi Criticism

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has questioned the decision of the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches,

Bishop Desmond Tutu, not to accept an invitation to serve on a Government-appointed regional committee for Blacks in urban areas.

Speaking in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation radio yesterday, Chief

Buthelezi said for many years Blacks had complained that Whites were not consulting them.

He believed that instead of taking up arms, the Black man had to talk to the White man even if it meant going to the committees and telling the White man that what he was setting up was foolish.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not think any problems would be solved by staying out of the regional committees and not speaking to White people. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT REJECTS SOME RIEKERT RECOMMENDATIONS ON PASS LAWS

Government White Paper

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 21 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN

THE Government has rejected key recommendations of the Riekert Commission for easing pass laws.

Yesterday's decision came only a few days after the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told a conference overseas he had "declared war" on the pass laws.

Slapping down one of the most crucial recommendations in Dr Piet Riekert's 286-page report, the Government decided to retain the crux of the influx control system — the time limit of 72 hours for "unauthorised" blacks to be in urban areas.

The Government also decided to continue penalising blacks illegally employed in urban areas, although the Commission recommended that employers bear the full burden alone.

Dr Piet Riekert, chairman of the Commission, commented last night that he was "naturally disappointed."

Dr Riekert said he put his views "quite clearly" in the report and "it is obvious that the Government and I disagree on these key matters, but I can say no more."

The chief Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, pointed out that increased fines for employers, as well as penalties for employees, would "tighten up" influx control.

The Government's about turn on the Commission's main proposals is in line with the rejection of key recommendations in the Wiehahn report.

The Government has also set no time schedule for implementing the Riekert recommendations it has accepted, committing itself only to making a "start with preparations for the implementation" of the decisions.

The recommendations accepted by the Government will improve life for blacks who fulfil the stringent requirements for being in urban areas — birth in the area, 10 years' service with the same employer or continuous lawful residence for 15 years.

The Government has accepted the recommendation that these people be allowed to transfer their right of urban residence to other urban areas and that they be allowed to take their families with them.

Another boost for this group is the decision to scrap curfew laws and to subsidise housing on the same basis as that of other population groups.

However, other recommendations for an improvement in the lives of urban blacks were severely watered down.

Chief among these was the recommendation for "free trade areas" outside townships, where local authorities could allow members of other race groups to trade.

The Government has put a big "but" on its acceptance of this recommendation — free trade areas will be permitted only with the approval of Group Area

boards, who will ensure this does not result in residential mixing or the "under-utilisation" of trading facilities provided by the State in new Group Areas.

The Government has also stalled at approving the Commission's call for the removal of Section 3 of the Environment Planning Act, which fixes quotas for the employment of blacks in industry.

However, the most important response by the Government relates to the recommendations on influx control — described by black leaders as the single greatest cause of discontent among blacks.

The Commission's approach was based on finding a new system of influx control, theoretically applicable to all races, and linked to approved housing and job opportunities. It recommended that employers of "illegal" workers carry the full burden of penalties and that the 72-hour limit on "unauthorised" blacks in urban areas be lifted.

The Government White Paper commented that a repeal of the 72-hour limit would place the burden of influx control entirely on the availability of housing and jobs, requiring "exceptionally strict control."

The Government does not want to commit itself at this stage to repealing the 72-hour provision but would rather re-

tain this third element of the influx control mechanism for the time being.

On the Commission's call that the employer carry the burden of steep fines for employing illegal workers, the Government says: "The Government is of the opinion that

the offence in such cases is committed by both the employee and the employer and that there should therefore be a penalty applicable to both.

Penalties applicable to the worker also have a preventive effect, in that they may deter the worker from entering the urban area unlawfully. The Government does, therefore, not accept this recommendation.

The Government has also blocked a recommendation that old people on farms, who were once employed by white landowners or who are dependent on farm employees, be allowed to stay on the farm if the owner agrees. The Government said it was ~~not~~ prepared to agree to this until it was convinced this would not lead to large scale squatting on farms.

Black Reaction

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text] **ANGRY** black leaders yesterday condemned the Government White Paper on the Riekert Report, saying the authorities had proved they had no intention of removing racial discrimination.

They said that

- Commissions of inquiry were becoming a "waste of time".

- Blacks were being lobbied off with false promises.

- The Government was creating smokecreens to show the outside world it was serious in implementing major reforms.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said the White Paper on both the Riekert and Wiehahn reports confirmed his views that the Government had no intention of "liberalising its racist policies".

He said despite several promises, discrimination against blacks remained. "Despite the Information scandal, they are still trying to bluff us and the rest of the world with their untruths."

Mrs Eden Kurwayo, also of the Committee of Ten, said some of the commissions were instituted as a "smoke-screen" and people who served on Government bodies were helping to implement apartheid.

The Labour Party's Mr Jac Rabie, who served on the Theron Commission, said "We've had so many commissions. Their recommendations are hardly ever implemented fully."

SHOWDOWN LOOMS BETWEEN BLACK UNIONS, GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text] A showdown is looming between Government and the black trade unions movement, which is on the brink of deciding not to register.

The black unions are currently drafting a memorandum to the Minister of Labour, setting out their grievances. They are also planning to seek top-level discussions with Government in an effort to avoid deadlock.

The storm comes only weeks after the publication of Government's white paper on the Wiehahn Commission's report, and with the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill still in process.

Reacting to the exclusion in the Bill of black migrant workers and commuters from rights to registered black unions, members of the two main black union groups in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape are close to consensus on a decision not to seek registration of their unions.

The Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions says it is incensed by Government's "transparent move to cripple the black union movement at the outset, despite all the sweet words and good intentions."

A senior official with the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) adds: "It has been claimed that our main worry is that we will have to shed a large slice of our membership

if migrants and commuters are excluded.

"It is true that this is at the heart of the matter. But we are just as angry that Government should consider us so simple-minded as to be sold such a patently unacceptable deal."

An official with the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, with some 2 700 members in the Transvaal and growing support in the other provinces, explains:

"If the black unions do not seek registration, Government will be back to square one. The whole idea of the Wiehahn-inspired concessions will be negated.

"That will not only put the ball firmly back in Government's court. It may also seriously damage Government's efforts to sell the Wiehahn and Riekert concepts to the outside world."

Other black union men point out that their object is not to embarrass the country in the eyes of the world. Nor, they say, are they seeking compensation or trying to twist Government's arm.

"Certain Government people, and their supporters, seem to think that we are not to be trusted; that we are not pre-

pared to co-operate through the industrial relations process in working for orderly change without damage to economic growth at company or national level.

"With minor exceptions, this is nonsense. We are working in good faith and as responsibly as we can. But we cannot allow the rug to be pulled from under our feet. We cannot allow the excellent new concepts suggested by Wiehahn to be reduced to a sham by Government manoeuvring."

There is also dissatisfaction with the "culture lie" used in arguments against integrating the black union movement.

A leading black industrial relations man claims that apologists for the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill are pushing the idea that "we must allow for the 'unique cultures' of the many different black ethnic groups."

He says it is quite wrong to seek to divide the black unionisation process on these grounds.

"We are quite prepared to see the traditional customs of the various black groups subordinated to the interests of a modern industrial relations system in an integrated modern economy."

"That is the legitimate price of equality. We suspect that efforts to play up black cultural and tribal differences are merely an excuse for a sort of divide-and-rule policy."

"Such a policy would emasculate the black union move-

ment. It is part of the apartheid concept. We don't want our new deal entangled in the trappings of separatism, which is National Party doctrine."

Another union man warns: "We understand that the Government is constrained in the rate of progress by its Right wing, and the fear of a backlash among conservative white workers and voters."

"But we are also under pressure to deliver the goods. If we, who are moderate, do not succeed in showing reasonable progress, we will be replaced by more aggressive leaders."

"That has already been made clear to us."

How much progress remains to be realized is well illustrated by the extent of unionization in South Africa.

Of the country's working population of some 10-million, only some 743 000, or 7.5%, are members of registered or unregistered unions.

Of some 180 unions in the country, 68 are affiliated to the moderate Trade Union Council of SA (TUCSA) and 21 to the Right-wing Confederation of Labour. There are 83 non-aligned registered unions and 14 non-aligned unregistered unions.

Overshadowing South Africa's meagre 7.5% unionization, the British figure is 80% and America's 28%.

Black unions are still largely unregistered, and account for only some 75 000 workers, or less than 1% of the working population.

CSO: 4420

ROTHA EXPLAINS CABINET, DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday described the cabinet reshuffle as 'the first instalment' in his envisaged plan to rationalise and co-ordinate the country's almost 40 different state departments.

Speaking at a Press conference after announcing the Cabinet changes in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha said it was now up to the Public Service Commission to hold discussions with the new Cabinet, aimed at eliminating overlapping between the 10 Ministers' portfolios.

Altogether 10 of 10 ministers' portfolios are affected

by the reshuffle, but Mr Botha pointed out that this did not mean that 10 new departments had been created.

The name of the Department of Economic Affairs had been changed to industry, commerce and consumer matters, he said, because it was a more apt description. Consumer interests would be protected by the same Minister.

In the interests of rationalisation, he had decided to combine the important Energy portfolio, with that of Mining and Environ-

mental Planning.

Energy and environmental planning was previously part of the Economic Affairs portfolio.

The portfolio of Immigration was not awarded to any specific Minister, but there are indications that it could be included in the manpower portfolio of Mr S P Botha.

Mr Botha said he had split the departments of Police, Justice and Prisons making Justice a separate portfolio, because that particular department applied the law.

Three Deputy Ministers for Plural Relations have

now been reduced to two, while the Department of Finance gets a deputy, which it did not have before.

Mr Botha explained that the Minister of Finance's work load had increased tremendously in recent times.

He said he did not specify what the duties of the two deputy ministers of plural relations would be, because it was for Dr Piet Koornhof to decide how his department's duties would be shared out.

The SABC was transferred back to Post and Teleco-

munications where it rightly belongs.

This would also afford the SABC a permanent minister who could consult with the Government.

Apart from a Cabinet post for the administrator of the cape, Dr Laps Munnik, all other new cabinet posts were filled from the ranks of the Deputy Ministers.

Mr Botha said it was his policy to, wherever possible, promote only deputy ministers to the Cabinet.

Mr Botha also announced that the Minister of Manpower Development, Mr

Fanie Botha would become Leader of the House.

Mr Botha said the name of the new Administrator of the Cape would only be announced later.

The new Cabinet will be sworn in on June 20, the day after the inauguration of Mr Marais Viljoen as State President.

The appointment of Mr P T du Plessis and Dr G Morrison creates two vacancies in the plural relations commission and these will also be filled later.

The Prime Minister said the present deputy minister of plural relations Dr W L Vosloo is to be appointed Commissioner General. It was understood yesterday that he will succeed Dr Hannes Otto as Commissioner General of Venda.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA PLANS NEWSPAPER FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has revealed plans to establish a newspaper for Southern Africa as part of the drive to promote regional co-operation. Speaking in the Assembly during the debate on the Information Service Budget, he said the newspaper could serve as the

mouthpiece of all the governments of Southern Africa and would be distributed abroad.

Mr Botha also said the Information Service wanted to extend its activities to South American countries, where it was not represented at present. It also wanted to increase its advertising campaign and improve its advertising techniques, and additional funds would be requested for this purpose.

Mr Botha said the overseas visitors programme had been so successful that it was to be considerably expanded, with optimum participation by the private sector. The contributions made by members of the Opposition and other leaders were much appreciated. - Sapa

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER TRAVEL, PARTY CONGRESSES SCHEDULE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha is not going to Europe. He faces a busy time at home after his recent Cabinet changes, and his future schedule includes opening and addressing all four National Party congresses.

In addition, he will make a lengthy conference tour of the Homelands at the end of August.

Mr Botha will address at least seven major Nationalist rallies in all four provinces, while his diary is packed with non political meetings and appointments.

It is also expected that he will appear at a number of the envisaged 14 Parliamentary by-elections to be held in the second half of the year.

The Prime Minister's Press Secretary, Mr Neville Krige, said yesterday that he was surprised by reports that Mr Botha would visit Europe next week. "No such arrangements have been made", he added.

But South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, may visit London soon for talks with Britain's new Conservative Government on South West Africa.

Plans for Mr Botha's visit, which would be the first contact between the two

Governments at ministerial level, are understood to be in their early stages.

It is not yet known whether the talks would include representatives of the other four Western Governments involved in the SWA settlement bid — the US, Canada, France and West Germany.

The Prime Minister's dates for the Nationalist Provincial Congresses are: Natal — August 15, 16 and 17 in Durban; Transvaal — September 17, 18, 19 and 20 in Pretoria; Cape — September 24, 25 and 26; Free State —

September 5, 6 and 7.

The PFP has no national congress this year, but holds provincial congresses in all four provinces. These are: Cape Province--Western Cape--August 10 and 11; Border area--July 20 and 21; Natal--August 10 and 11.

The NRP plans congresses in three provinces--Transvaal-October 9 and 10; Free State--September 6; Natal--September 14 and 15.

Mr Pik Botha's last personal contact with the five Western Governments was in New York during March, when Swapo also attended proximity talks to try to overcome the difficulties that are holding up implementation of the plans for UN-supervised elections in the territory.

Since that time, the problems of whether Swapo forces should be monitored in neighbouring black-ruled States during a ceasefire, and the establishment of centres within SWA proposed by the West--for Swapo terrorists in the territory, have prevented the plan going ahead.

Earlier this month Mr Richard Luce, an Africa specialist from the Foreign Office, visited Cape Town and Windhoek to gain an up-to-date impression of the situation.--Sapa.

FRICTION INCREASING IN NATIONAL PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] Cape Town.--A major storm is brewing in the National Party and it is seriously threatening party unity.

The first signs of impending trouble came with the resignation of the former State President, Mr John Vorster. This was followed by controversy over the way in which Mr Louvrens Muller, Minister of Transport, lost the NP nomination for State President.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, claims that he "is not aware of Nationalist MP's who are in revolt against him."

He has also appealed for an end to "the unpleasant allegations and reports" about last week's election of Senator Marais Viljoen as the NP's candidate for the State presidency.

But the rumblings within the party are growing louder.

When Mr Vorster resigned as State President after publication of the Erasmus Commission's findings, two Cabinet Ministers told The Citizen they disliked the way in which Mr Vorster's integrity had been attacked in the report.

Despite assurances from Cabinet Ministers that Mr Vorster was not forced to resign, many Nationalists still believe that he was.

In the case of Mr Muller it is said that Mr Botha told him about six weeks before the nomination of an NP candidate for the presidency that he favoured Senator Viljoen.

But Mr Botha added that it was for the caucus to decide who it wanted as candidate and that Mr Muller was free to make himself available if his friends wished him to stand.

Approached

Mr Muller agreed to his name going forward after being approached by many friends.

But when he announced in the Press that he was available it is alleged that he was called in by the Prime Minister who criticised him for upsetting his plans.

Apparently this meeting led to a break in the lifelong friendship between the two.

Two days before the National Party caucus met it seemed clear that Mr Muller was heading for a two-thirds majority over his rival.

Then the word was put out that the Prime Minister was in favour of Senator Viljoen.

Nationalists were warned that, if they did not toe the line, things would be made difficult for them. Many switched their choice.

"I was a Louwrens Muller man until I got the message," one prominent Nationalist MP told The Citizen after Senator Viljoen's election.

Canvassed

Senator Koot van Staden, close friend of the Prime Minister, was the chief canvasser for Senator Viljoen. Many Nationalists found it strange that a friend of the Prime Minister should be canvassing for a former Transvaal Minister.

Senator van Staden, however, told the Press that he had acted "according to his own opinion."

The Free State leader, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, is said to have told the Free State MP's that it was the wish of the Prime Minister that Senator Marais Viljoen should be elected.

After Senator Viljoen's election as NP candidate, Mr Muller and Mr Botha again had a lengthy meeting in the Prime Minister's office.

Mr Muller left, obviously angry, and adamant that he would never speak to Mr Botha again. He believed he had lost the State Presidency because of the Prime Minister's intervention.

After this, he refused to continue with the controversial Advocate-General Bill which he introduced in Parliament. Mr Chris Heunis had to take over.

It is understood that Mr Muller did not attend yesterday's meeting of the Security Council of which he is still a prominent member.

It is also understood that he will not be present at today's Cabinet meeting.

And, if he can help it, he will not be present in Parliament should Mr Botha decide to bid him the customary farewell.

Mr Muller was not prepared to comment when approached yesterday.

He indicated that he would consider resigning as MP for Ceres but that he would be available if his constituents needed him afterwards.

Friends close to Mr Vorster said yesterday he was very upset with Mr Botha and Mr Schlebusch for what he considered to be the parts they played in his unpleasant departure from the public scene.

A senior Cape MP said yesterday that he was shocked at the way matters were being handled by the National Party hierarchy.

Rank-and-file Nationalists are also upset at what they regard as a "dictatorial" trend.

A result of the unusual disappearance from the public scene of Mr Vorster and Mr Muller is that they will be in close contact in future.

Mr Vorster, it is understood, has received thousands of letters and telegrams from supporters all over the country and from all sections of the population--people who still believe in his integrity.

Many of them are believed to be urging him to make a reappearance on the political scene. When approached yesterday, Mr Vorster was not prepared to comment on his possible return to politics.

Dr Mulder

There are also persistent rumours that Dr Connie Mulder is considering the formation of a conservative party and that he might even stand in the Rustenburg parliamentary by-election.

Two Nationalist MP's, Mr Daan van der Merwe and Mr Casper Uys, who, according to a weekend newspaper intended to join Dr Mulder's new party, yesterday denied categorically that they either knew of, or had anything to do with, Dr Mulder's plans.

CSO: 4420

PARLIAMENT SESSION, PARTIES' SITUATION REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] THIS SESSION of Parliament ends next week.

Not a very good one in terms of legislation, too much of which was negative.

Like the new measures restricting the Press in reporting on police matters, inquests, oil and strategic supplies, and corruption in government (the latter now being dropped for the present).

Tensions within NP

Besides having to cope with Info, the Prime Minister has been faced with tensions within his own party over policy.

His verligte moves are not popular with some of the more conservative members of his party.

And the tough way in which he is imposing his will on the party and government does not endear him to them either.

In addition, there are signs that the old North-South rivalries may be emerging again.

We are not interested so much in Mr Botha's style as the direction he is taking South Africa since, like him, we believe in change.

Therefore, we welcome the evidence that he will not keep South Africa to the pace of his party's more verkramp members.

Thus he is pledged to greater consolidation of the homelands, to changing the country's labour patterns according to the principles of Wiehahn and Riekert, to moving

more rapidly away from discrimination, and to bringing Blacks into the consultative process.

He is also pledged to bring the constitutional changes to finality.

Rumblings

Though rumblings are discernible within his party, Mr Botha is nevertheless a strong leader.

The session draws to its close with his having placed his personal stamp on the party and government.

There are no signs of any immediate split, but in the critical months ahead tensions may become more pronounced.

Mr Botha, for the sake of party unity, may have to be more accommodating than he has been.

Especially to the conservative North. But whether he has the temperament to keep both the verligtes and verkrampes happy is something only time will tell.

As for Info, it simply won't go away, but will remain to bedevil Mr Botha's Premiership for a long time to come.

No better shape

The official Opposition is in no better shape than the ruling party.

The PFP's performance during the session was worse than it was last year.

Which means that it was putrid.

It concentrated too much on Info, without being able to press home any advantage.

Its leader, Mr Colin Eglin, left himself wide open for a political counter-blow by making his indiscreet telephone call to Mr Don McHenry, the US Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations. The PFP — at least a section of it — began looking for a new leader. And new stresses began developing between the Harry Schwarz and Helen Suzman factions.

As the session drew to its close, the PFP reeled under its ignominious defeats in Swellendam and Randfontein, where its candidates lost their deposits.

The signs are clear:

The PFP, as an alternative government, is like a car without petrol.

It's an absolute non-starter.

We can be sure that the powerful financial interests behind the PFP will be looking for a way to revive the party.

They will do so by trying to resuscitate

the Verligte Front — but will not succeed in bringing such a front about any more than they succeeded a few years back.

NRP's future

The New Republic Party — the rump of the old United Party — had a workmanlike, though unexciting session.

The Info witchhunt came from the PFP Press.

The NRP, having no Press of its own, could not take part with any conviction in the attempts to unseat the Government, since it had little ammunition of its own to fire over Info.

Of the two main Opposition parties, the NRP showed a greater awareness of the dangers facing South Africa — and took a far more patriotic line.

In Swellendam, Beaufort West and Randfontein, the NRP showed that its hard core of old Sap followers still remains steadfast.

But the NRP, other than being a catalyst for a new centre party, if one ever comes about, does not appear to have any greater future than the old United Party had.

The third opposition party, the South African Party, did well for its tiny size, relying on the doughty John Wiley to give it greater prominence during the session than it has numerically.

But we cannot see the SAP growing into a significant political force.

It will have to be merged one day with a bigger party — and the NP seems a more palatable home for it, for the present, than any other party.

To sum up, the session ends with more fluidity in politics than there has been for years.

But it will be a bold political prophet who dare venture a guess as to what will happen in the months ahead.

'POST' CALLS FOR RECTIFICATION OF KRUGER MEASURES

Johannesburg POST in English 15 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Under normal circumstances, we would have been the first to jump and sing all the stanzas of the Hallelujah Chorus, now that the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, has been stripped of his portfolio.

In the Cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday, Mr Kruger is now to become the President of the Senate. He leaves behind a trail of disasters that have so profoundly harmed the image of this country and left so much anger and bitterness in the hearts of blacks.

For a trained lawyer, Mr Kruger, displayed a cynical disrespect of the rule of law. He piloted through Parliament some of the most heinous pieces of legislation that have brought South Africa on the brink of a police state.

It meant nothing to him to have people imprisoned without trial, without so much a shred of evidence that they have committed any crime. Indeed his devastating October 19th swoop netted into the Modderbee jail the most respected and innocent people.

He could not then and he cannot now, even produce a shred of evidence that any of those people were guilty of any crime.

He banned THE WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD, again without advancing any reason for the draconian act and thereby cut off an institution in the black community that existed since 1932.

But it was his monumental heartless reaction to the death of Steve Biko that sent a sword through the hearts of millions of blacks.

His insensitive remark that Biko's death "left him cold" sent across the international community a spine-chilling display of South Africa's disregard for human life. This country's image took a tumble.

We hope the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will do everything in his power to undo the damage inflicted by Mr Kruger. We appeal to him to:

--lift the unjustified ban on THE WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD and restore those papers to their rightful place;

--lift the patently unjust ban on Dr Beyers Naude and the Christian Institute;

--lift the ban on both the Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organization, including all the other black organisations.

--lift the bans on all the black leaders like Hlaku Rachidi, Tizzah Mazi-buko, Diliza Mji and a host of others around the country. This goes for committed community workers as Dave Adler and Clive Nettleton.

Only in this way can Mr Kruger's removal be meaningful at all to the blacks community. It's the only way that the people can once again respect the credibility of our justice system.

CSO: 4420

MATANZIMA REBUTS QOBOZA CRITICISM OF TRANSKEI

Johannesburg POST in English 18 Jun 79 p 2

[Text]

IN RESPONSE to criticism of the Republic of Transkei which appeared recently in POST, the following statement was issued on June 12 by the Prime Minister of Transkei, the Honourable Chief George Matanzima:

"We in Transkei were never a creation of your white oligarchy, Mr Qobosa. We existed as an entity long before the present government. For this reason we find your invective against us irrational ranting where programmatic action is called for. As a political pundit who has, 'over the years', been 'telling' people what you think is good for them, one wishes you had been around with Transkei when people made their irrevocable commitment to seek the 'political kingdom', to seek the power base of a 'liberated territory', a landing strip breather.

"Because, although you may disagree with us, immediate liberation from a recalcitrant, arrogant racial hegemony and its dehumanising effects, especially on our youth, is a duty, a responsibility. Continued structural depersonalisation has damaging consequences on our young people. Therefore, self-determination is the only way to improve the quality of our life. The right to govern (and even to mis-govern) ourselves is a sacred right for here-and-now. If you think as shackled men we can do it better we still declare

"he who allows oppression shares the crime", and it is better to be a free man than to serve in a palace. We seek to reverse the trends of a predatory economy whose ill-begotten gains build more palaces for us to serve in.

"To suggest that Transkei deprives people of South African citizenship is to be ignorant of the fact. White South Africa

long decided we are subject people and not citizens of the golden realm. Transkei is not a "homeland" for Xhosa. Incidentally Xhosa are a very small ethnic minority. Transkei consists of representatives of all the major South African ethnic groups: Tembu, Pondo, Sotho, Fingo, Zulu, Baka, Pondomise, Ntshu, whites, etc, thirteen in all. Transkei is a territorial entity which existed before Union, long before the present Boer fantacism.

"Finally we shall never opt out of the struggle for black liberation, however much the ethnic creations of your white government multiply, for its inventiveness is limitless.

"With these remarks we do not intend to extend the social roles of irrationality nor to create a secondary world of images, slogans and ideologies that distort reality. This is too serious a business to allow for frivolity."

HORWOOD REVIEWS VENDA'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

THE ASSEMBLY. — It would be unrealistic to assume that the achievement of political independence in Venda would automatically lead to financial independence for the territory in the foreseeable future, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading of the Financial Arrangements with Venda Bill, he said

Venda was in a position similar to that of developing countries.

The secondary and tertiary sectors of its economy had not shown much development, while the contribution of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting towards the gross national product still represented more than 30%.

It was therefore clear that Venda would need financial assistance from South Africa after its independence.

Sen Horwood said it was intended to assist Venda in such a way as to enable it to incorporate the necessary financial stability into its public financing and allow the country to face the future with the necessary confidence.

He said the arrangements which were proposed did not

differ from those made when Transkei and BophuthaTswana attained independence.

Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said that now the concept of Venda independence had been accepted by Parliament, it would be irresponsible of the official Opposition to oppose the granting of aid to the homeland.

Supporting the second reading,

Mr Schwarz said South Africa had an obligation to ensure that Venda became a viable entity.

Financial aid to a developing country should be accompanied by guidance and expertise to ensure that there was no wastage, he said.

The Transkei, it was alleged, had for example purchased a number of trucks from Turkey

which were quite useless to that country.

There was a tremendous shortage of people on the management, manufacturing and professional level in Venda and attempts should be made to get a sufficient number of these people.

The Bill was taken through its remaining stages with the support of all parties. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY SABOTAGE ATTEMPT--Railway police and the SAP have started intensive investigations after eight blocks of explosives were found on a railway line on Saturday. A railways spokesman in Johannesburg said yesterday the eight blocks were found alongside the railway line near Machadodorp, Eastern Transvaal. He said the explosives were found by a security patrolman on routine patrol at noon on Saturday. He said all traffic on the line was stopped while experts from Middleburg were called in to remove the explosives. The line was then re-opened to traffic. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 79 p 3]

LESOTHO TERRORISTS INTERCEPTED--Johannesburg: South Africa intercepted 20 Libyan-trained Lesotho terrorists on their way home to try to overthrow the government of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan. This was disclosed at the weekend by a senior South African Security Branch spokesman, who said his men were also on the lookout for another group of terrorists who had fled Lesotho after committing acts of sabotage. The terrorists are said to be supporters of Dr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled leader of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party and arch enemy of Chief Jonathan.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jun 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

COST TO TANZANIA OF UGANDAN WAR--The military operation carried out by the Tanzanian army in Uganda will have cost Dar es Salaam some \$150 million. About half of this amount consists of direct expenditures: purchase of materiel, transport of troops, supplying food to the army and to the populations of the first liberated zones, etc. The remainder constitutes an estimate of lost earnings owing to the disruption of the economy and especially to the requisitions that had to be made to dispatch the troops and supply them. In Western circles, it is estimated that Dar es Salaam will have to borrow at least \$100 million per year for the next 3 years to finance its imports. Tanzania, which is already heavily in debt and whose foreign-exchange reserves are no more than \$30 million, would have to envision reducing its budget expenditures by 20 percent. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 7 May 79 p 63] 11267

CGO: 4400

FUTURE OF EAST AFRICA DESCRIBED AS 'HOPEFUL'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 79 p 6

[Article by John Morall]

[Text]

A HOPEFUL new future has blossomed out for the whole East African area.

The obvious change for the better is the end of the Amin regime, which has brought new life and new hope to Uganda after the tragedy of the past eight years.

But there are other signs, possibly generated by the liberation of Uganda, of a new look spreading over this huge and important area inhabited by some 60,000,000 people.

The icy situation between Kenya and Tanzania, the clash of ideologies, the chauvinistic attitudes struck by both countries and their leaders, looks like being brought to an end very soon.

This clash between these two important countries came to a head when President Julius Nyerere unilaterally closed the Tanzanian

border with Kenya, stopping dead all trade, and even road and air communications.

The crisis struck when the East African Community, with its great transport corporations, its economic and scientific agencies, collapsed in 1977.

There were acute Tanzanian jealousies of Kenya, with its greater industrial strength, its sounder capitalist economy and its tendency to take the lead for these reasons in community affairs.

Kenya sold more goods to Tanzania than Tanzania sold to Kenya. Kenya tended to dominate the community with its great financial institutions, its insurance institutions, banks and tourist groups.

But that collapse was two and a half years ago, and both countries have learned that co-operation is better than a running quarrel. Heavy matters have to be decided by all three former community partners, and this very much involves Uganda.

These include the division of the assets and liabilities of the defunct community and its corporations, which run into hundreds of millions of Kwacha.

Coping with a fair division of the debts and the credits is a notable Swiss economist and banker, Dr. V. Umbricht, who was put in by the World Bank, a very large creditor of the community. Aeroplanes, railway locomotives, buildings, airports, railway yards, ports and even ships are involved.

The best sign for years that East Africa wants to let bygones be bygones was the recent meeting between Kenya's new President Daniel arap Moi and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere. Significantly it was Nyerere who sent out the invitation to Moi to meet him at the Tanzanian town of Arusha, once the headquarters of the East African Community.

For a year or more Kenya has made it clearly known that it wanted to heal the breach, but Tanzania has been slightly standoffish, though indicating that the new Moi government in Kenya might be more amenable than the old regime of Jomo Kenyatta, with whom the quarrel started.

Quite a lot was achieved at Arusha. The two presidents agreed that negotiation for a new trade pact would be started at once, that the air space of the two

countries would be freed to foreign and national aircraft.

For two and a half years international services could not be flown between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, and travellers had to go round half Africa to get from one city to the other.

It was also agreed to go ahead with completing the division of the assets and liabilities of the community; and to co-operate in reviving the fortunes of Uganda, helping the arduous task of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Former President Lule of Uganda was not at the meeting, but his country is an important link between Kenya and Tanzania, and depends a great deal on a three-way co-operation between the three countries. It may well have been that his influence was strong in bringing Moi and Nyerere together.

The big issue of re-opening the Tanzania-Kenya border was not decided at Arusha, but it was clear that both countries would work towards this and it is certain that Nyerere has now decided that Tanzania will benefit by an open border.

The key to this is the working out of a new trade agreement. Both countries, Kenya specially with its market-hungry industries, would benefit from a resumption of trade. But it is likely that Nyerere will see to it that a new agreement is a little more beneficial to Tanzania than the old Common Market pact. — GEMINI.

PREPARATIONS FOR COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE CONTINUING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA is going ahead with preparations for the forthcoming Commonwealth conference despite the Muzorewa-Smith clique's raids aimed at disrupting the conference.

This assurance was given in Lusaka yesterday by member of the Central Committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga.

Mr Kamanga, who is the chairman of the Commonwealth preparatory committee, said the Party and its Government were doing all they could to ensure that heads of state and delegations coming for the conference were given maximum security.

"There is nothing strange about these stupid raids and they will not disrupt our preparations for the conference. The international community can be rest assured that Zambia will host the conference as planned," he said.

Mr Kamanga, who is chairman of the Political and Legal Affairs Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, said that

those who were against Zambia hosting the conference because of the alleged lack of security for the Queen and heads of state, must be made to understand that the country had hosted such conferences before successfully.

Ensure

He said everything was going "at full blast" to ensure that all was well before and during the conference on which the Party and its Government would spend K9 million.

"There is nothing new about stepping up security during such a time. Every country does this when it is hosting a conference or a summit because it is the duty of the host country to provide security for dignitaries attending the conference," Mr Kamanga said.

He added that Zambia would not agree to switch the venue of the conference to another country because all was in order.

There have been reports from London and other capitals that Commonwealth Secretariat officials were receiving what amounted to a vote of no confidence in the security Zambia could offer during the conference period, and that Nairobi had been chosen as an alternative venue.

And consequently, contingency arrangements for such a change were reported to have begun quietly in the Kenyan capital and hotels had been provisionally booked.

But Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya, yesterday dismissed the reports and said that Kenya was not willing to host the summit.

Speaking on his arrival from the meeting of the co-ordinating bureau of the non-aligned movement held in Colombo, Mr Chakulya said he had held a meeting with his Kenyan counterpart, Dr Munyuwa Waiyaki yesterday in Nairobi at which the Kenyan government had dismissed as untrue reports that it was in the running for the venue of the summit.

"Such reports are not true. They have not originated from Kenya. They are the work of the enemies of Kenya and Zambia," Mr Chakulya said.

He said although there had been a campaign to smear Zambia in the Western Press vis-a-vis the security of the conference, various heads of state had indicated their willingness to attend.

Mr Chakulya pointed out that the decision to hold the conference in Zambia was agreed upon two years ago and since then there had been rebel Rhodesian bombings and raids against refu-

gee camps in Zambia, Angola and Mozambique.

He said that this so-called "insecurity" in Zambia was not a new development and the heads of the Commonwealth countries were aware of the situation prevailing in the country.

Mr Chakulya said in fact the Kenyan government had deplored the reports. He described them as an attempt to drive a wedge between the two countries and added that such rumours were being concocted by rebel Rhodesia sympathisers and friends.

He said during the Colombo conference, non-aligned countries agreed to step up assistance to the Patriotic Front and the Frontline countries.

Prospects

Earlier in Nairobi, Mr Chakulya had told reporters: "If the rebels in Rhodesia and their supporters hope to destroy the prospects for the conference, they will not succeed".

He said Zambia would provide security for the conference, which is to be opened by British Queen Elizabeth, who starts a Zambian visit on July 27.

MEMACO DIRECTOR NOTES COBALT SALES EARNINGS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 79 p 7

[Excerpt] Zambia may this year earn about K135 million from the sales of some 3,000 tonnes of cobalt whose current producer price is around K45,000 per tonne.

The Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia Limited (MEMACO) this year expects to sell more than 3,000 tonnes of cobalt from the two mining giants, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM).

MEMACO managing director, Mr Lawrence Mutakasha, said that about 1,300 tonnes of cobalt will be from NCCM while some 2,000 tonnes will come from RCM.

"Most of this NCCM cobalt sales is against financing arrangements which have already been concluded by the company," said Mr Mutakasha.

He said that the free market price of cobalt has come down a bit due to marginal demands being satisfied through increased availability of producer cobalt.

He added: "The producer price on which we sell our cobalt is still 25 American dollars per lb. which works out at about K45,000 per tonne."

Mr Mutakasha also revealed that due to quality considerations, most of the cobalt from RCM's Chambishi Division was being delivered to the chemical and magnet industries. Trial lots have also been supplied to high temperature alloy industries, like manufacturers of aeroplane engines, for test purposes.

He said: "They are still testing the cobalt in their laboratories and we expect results any time in the second half of this year. As soon as these results are available to us, we will pass them on to RCM. Obviously, important technical and financial decisions will have to be taken as a result of the results from the high temperature alloy industries."

In transportation of cobalt from Zambia, Mr Mutakasha said that most of it was being airfreighted, except for those consignments destined for China and India.

He said that from January to the end of May this year, very good results had been achieved for the two mining groups--NCCM and RCM. Just below 1,000 tonnes of cobalt was delivered.

Zambia's cobalt is sold to many countries such as the USA, UK, USSR, Japan, China, Italy and France.

CSO: 4420

INDECO DIRECTOR ASKS GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW WORKERS' WAGES

Muuka's Disclosures

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Industrial Development Corporation (Indeco) has been rocked by mass resignations of its best employees because of poor conditions of service and low salaries, it was disclosed in Lusaka over the weekend.

Indeco managing director, Mr Lishomwa Muuka, has therefore, called on the Government to review urgently salaries of workers in the company because the Mwanakatwe Salaries Commission under which salaries for parastatal employees are based was now outdated.

Mr Muuka said Indeco was facing serious problems at the moment including poor pricing systems, inefficiency, poor management and laziness.

But he stressed that not one of these problems was more serious than the low salaries workers were being subjected to because this was killing the morale of workers to work hard and eventually they quit.

"How do you go to a man to urge him to work hard when he had his salary increment frozen in 1975? Even the maximum salary category to which some people belonged is no longer there," he said.

Mr Muuka was speaking when he presented long service awards to Indeco employees in Zimco building.

He said he had written to Zimco executive director for corporate planning and administration, Mr Ignatius Muchangwe, to ask for a review of salaries for Indeco workers.

Zimco, he said, would discuss the matter next month and appealed to workers to sympathise with the company while the matter was being handled.

He however, noted that already, the company had lost many brilliant employees due to poor conditions of service adding this situation could not be allowed to continue.

He warned that Indeco was heading for a bad financial year and predicted heavy losses at the end of the year due to several operational problems.

"Even companies which we did not expect to perform badly are also heading for losses," he added.

He attributed some of the losses the company would encounter as being beyond the control of any body.

Mr Muuka cited ROP 1975 which depended on imported raw materials for its operations and when materials were not there, the result was more problems for the company and shortages. As long as people do not produce more to meet the demand, shortages and the black market would always be there. He noted that people were criticising Indeco for shortages in the country because of the nature of the commodities the company dealt with.

He told Indeco senior executives who attended the ceremony that he was not going to tolerate such excuses as lack of spare parts for not doing the work efficiently by people responsible. Mr Muuka said he was aware of cases where files stayed on desks of some managers for days without any work being done.

He also pointed out that promotions should be on merit and warned that as long as he remained managing director of Indeco, he wouldn't tolerate any forms of corruption, tribalism and nepotism in the company.

Review of Salaries of All Employees Needed

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Indeco managing director, Mr Lishomwa Muuka, has called on the Government to review the salaries and conditions of service of employees in institutions under his umbrella.

Sometime last month, one union also asked for the review of salaries in one organisation to enable the employees to cope with the rising cost of living.

It is true that poor conditions of service and low salaries have seriously affected many of our industries and service institutions like hospitals because the best qualified personnel cannot accept the salaries that we are offering. They are too low and the conditions unattractive.

In fact, this has made recruitment of the best staff impossible. There is a lot of competition in the world for the best, and unless Zambia is prepared to pay more, we cannot hope to get the best to run our institutions.

Like going to the auction floor, it is always the best bidder who wins. Indeed, for most of our industries and service organisations, success depends on recruitment from abroad, but not many will accept our low salaries.

As a result of this situation, a number of important services are operating under strength. Ward doctors and consultants are fewer and it takes longer to attend to patients.

Life has become incredibly expensive. The present salaries do not give employees a comfortable living. In fact, it has become difficult to save because whatever a person takes to the bank today is withdrawn tomorrow.

A number of civil servants sell charcoal as a part-time occupation of subsidising their monthly salaries. Some chief executives and senior employees in various institutions have got stalls at markets where their wives sell groceries or vegetables.

The situation at the moment, therefore, calls for salary review, not only for Indeco employees, but every employee in the country.

It is true that the salaries recommended by the Mwanakatwe Commission have been made unrealistic by the current inflationary trends and high cost of living. It is, therefore, imperative to do something about it.

It would, however, be wrong to attribute the high price of every item to inflation. Part of the problem is lost for money by a number of businessmen.

There are many locally produced and manufactured goods, without any foreign content, but which cost much more than imported items, and there is no reason for this.

We also agree that the authorities should examine the question of salaries seriously and quickly, but we cannot support Mr. Mwaika's view that since workers in Indeco are not getting enough, it is not necessary to tell them to work hard.

Let them work hard and double production while they are negotiating for salary increase. After all, the money that is necessary to increase their salaries has to come from increased production.

In socialist countries where they practise self-management in industries, salaries of workers are increased as often as they make profits.

It is a pity that Mr Mwaika made these remarks at a public ceremony when he was awarding Indeco employees for good work. The remarks could completely disarm him and his supervisors.

The lazy, inefficient and incompetent employees would quote his statement as authority whenever any supervisor tells them to work hard.

We appreciate the problem of low salaries and the effects on our institutions, but workers should not relax while the Government is considering the appeal for an increase.

(001) 3470

NINE STRIKERS DISMISSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

NINE of the 300 Zambia Sugar Company employees who went on a three-day strike over delayed payment of increments have been fired and 28 others given final warnings that they would be sacked if they went on strike within the next 18 months.

Refinery manager, Mr Stanley Redmond, said this in a statement released in Ndola yesterday, adding that the decision to sack the nine employees was taken after a meeting with the management and representatives of the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers.

"Following the meeting which was held between the company and the NUCIW on June 21, 1979 to examine the conduct of a number of employees during the recent stoppage of work at the refinery, disciplinary action taken resulted in the dismissal of nine employees and a final warning to 28," said Mr Redmond.

The strike, which crippled the company for three days

and caused a loss of 600 tonnes of refined sugar, was caused by a misunderstanding on the K6 salary increase the Government had given to workers in the private sector from May 1.

It took a lot of explanation to convince the employees that their salary increases would have to be negotiated by their union and not the Government.

Both Mr Alexander Kamalondo, the Ndola governor, and Mr Musa Chitangala, the acting labour commissioner failed to persuade the workers to go back to work.

Yesterday, the company personnel manager, Mr Ignatius Kombe, said those sacked were allegedly ring leaders of strikers.

ZIMCO EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS CLARIFIED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Patrick Fungamwango]

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA Industrial and Mining Corporation Limited (ZIMCO) employees are free to contest seats in general elections but shall cease to be workers of the corporation if they are elected to Parliament.

If, on the other hand, such employees are defeated, they can go back to their companies within Zimco and their employment will in no way be affected.

This clarification regarding the participation of employees in future general elections has been made by Zimco director general, Mr James Mapoma, in a circular dated April 17, 1979, sent to all managing directors, general managers and the director general of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.

Mr Mapoma says in the circular that there have been reports in the local Press concerning the position of employees of parastatal organisations who were elected to Parliament during the last general elections.

"It has also been alleged that parastatal companies have viewed and treated this matter differently. It is, therefore, important that I state the policy of

Zimco on this matter which should be followed by all subsidiary companies of Zimco," Mr Mapoma said.

He explains that every employee of a parastatal organisation who is a Zambian is free to contest a seat in a general election. This is, however, a decision which each individual has to make freely and on his own.

According to Mr Mapoma, the duty of management in this regard is to co-operate by granting such an employee, who has decided to participate in a general election, specified leave under whatever conditions obtained in the company, for him to prepare for elections.

"If such employee is defeated, he can go back to his company and his employment will in no way be affected. If on the other hand, he wins a seat and consequently becomes a Member of Parliament, then such employee will cease to be employed by the company and will be paid his full terminal benefits," the director general explains in the circular which is also copied to executive directors in Zimco.

He adds that should an MP, who was an employee of a parastatal company re-apply for employment with his former company after the life of Parliament or any other time, his company will consider his application and he may be re-employed depending on conditions prevailing in the company at the time.

ZR HANDLING HIGHEST INCOMING CARGO VOLUME SINCE 1971

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Zambia Railways is currently handling the highest volume of incoming cargo since 1971, railways general manager, Mr Anderson Mazoka, revealed in an interview yesterday.

He also announced that the railways have been reorganised in such a way that when private importers fail to off-load their cargo in time, railway employees "move in" and off-load the cargo for the private importers and charge them a fee if the goods are not collected in good time.

Mr Mazoka was commenting on reports of Zambian goods being marooned in South Africa because of wagons shortage.

But Mr Mazoka said yesterday: "We are currently working at break-neck speed. The volume of incoming cargo we have handled in the last three months is the highest since I joined this system and it is no joke."

In the last two months, Mr Mazoka said, Zambia Railways handled about 10,000,000 gross tonnes which only slackened a bit this month to 9,000,000.

"But I must make it clear that we are not slackening in anyway. We are doing our best to off-load the cargo that comes in. We are even off-loading the private importers' goods," he explained.

Currently, there are 1,500 wagons moving from South Africa to Zaire and Zambia is in no way delaying any of these wagons.

Mr Mazoka said they were at the moment off-loading 3,000 gross tonnes of imports a day, which is the highest for a long time.

CS9: 4420

GOVERNMENT ALLOCATES ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO SPEED ROAD PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

THE Government has allocated an additional K2 million to speed up work on the Serenje-Samfya road project, Central Province commissioner of works, Mr Jose Phiri, has said.

And Serenje district secretary, Mr Edwin Chituta, said on Tuesday that his office had issued a circular informing people in the area that 142 jobs would be available in September on the project.

He said that the mobilisation of workers came as a result of a letter from the project's Chinese team leaders addressed to the provincial commissioner of works that a number of technicians and labourers were needed.

Mr Phiri said that initially

35 workers would be engaged on the project — 85 in August and another 22 in September — adding that all those with relevant qualifications should report to his office for interview.

Last March the Chinese team leader, Mr Li Mu, told Central Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Pius Kasutu, that the project urgently required an addition K5 million if it was to be completed.

He informed Mr Kasutu, who was on a familiarisation tour of the project that the Government had approved the request, but that only K1 million was released.

Mr Li had said that if the Government released at least K2.4 million, his team would complete the remaining part of the road without tarmac.

Last year the project employed 880 Zambians, but 600 were laid off due to shortage of funds to pay them.

Mr Phiri described the work as "seasonal" saying that during the dry season more workers were recruited and that the number was reduced

during the rainy season due to constructional problems.

He said that the overall labour strength for the project was 404 Zambian and 210 Chinese workers. "When we have less work, some Zambians are laid off while some Chinese go on leave," he said.

Mr Phiri admitted that the project, which started in 1976, was behind schedule because of delays in releasing funds.

The road was originally estimated to cost K4 million, but this is now thought to have risen to not less than K16 million.

Mr Phiri said another cause of the delay was heavy rains. He said that the K2 million would be used to finish building small bridges and to put up 80 to 100 pillars for the main bridge across the Luapula river.

The provincial commissioner of works could not say when the project would be completed, but said the Chinese workers had indicated that if the Government gave them sufficient money next year, they would complete the work.

KAFUE RIVER BRIDGE 'PROJECT OF HIGHEST PRIORITY'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

THE construction of a bridge across the Kafue river in Kitwe where more than forty people died when a pontoon capsized early this year is a project of highest priority on the Copperbelt and the nation.

Copperbelt permanent secretary, Mr Jordan Munkanta said this in Ndola yesterday when he appealed to organisations throughout the country to contribute generously towards the construction of a bridge across the river. Another pontoon is now in operation while the capsized one is still on the river bed.

Mr Munkanta said this when he clarified reports that the fund-raising campaign for the bridge had been closed following the appearance of an advertisement in the Press last week which thanked organisations in Kitwe who had contributed towards raising K10,000 after the disaster.

The advertisement said part of the fund was used on bereaved families during mourning but the surplus had been transferred to the chairman of

the Kafue disaster main committee to be used in preventing a similar tragedy.

Mr Munkanta said it was wrong for people to believe there was a greater surplus which could be used in preventing a similar tragedy.

Campaign

In fact, said Mr Munkanta, the campaign had now been extended to all parts of the country and it was proper that humanistic companies and individuals send in the Kafue individuals sent in their donations to the Kafue Pontoon disaster fund through the office of the member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt, Mr Soko.

At the moment, said Mr Munkanta, there was about K8,000 in a bank in Ndola but this was far below the required amount to build a bridge. This amount was raised in Kitwe alone.

He said the purpose of transferring the fund to Ndola was aimed at centralising the campaign and remove the impression that it was only the responsibility of Kitwe residents for the project.

"This means that funds within and outside the Copperbelt Province will now be channelled through the office of the Central Committee with a view of getting more assistance.

"We have had quotations from a number of people on the expected cost of the bridge and this money is too large for the province to raise alone. There is need for the entire nation to be involved in any possible way. However, I cannot say what it will cost at the moment," said Mr Munkanta.

According to officials in Kitwe, the preliminary fund raising campaign a few months ago, estimated that a bridge to join Mufuchane shanty compound and the city would cost more than K1 million.

Kitwe city council intends to expand its city boundaries beyond Mufuchane in the next few years and it was important that such a bridge was permanently constructed in readiness of the expansion.

Besides the donations the permanent secretary said Mr Soko would also announce other ways and means of raising funds at a later stage.

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE SILOS TO PREVENT RAIN DAMAGE TO MAIZE

Makasa's Speech

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is to provide silos in every part of the country to prevent maize from being damaged by rain, member of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa, disclosed in Lusaka yesterday.

He was speaking at Chongwe when he inspected a number of farms during which he also heard farmers' complaints against the Agricultural Finance Company in the provision of loans.

Mr Makasa, who is Chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee, heard during the tour that farmers wanted the Government to look into the possibility of dropping fertiliser prices from the present K8 per bag to the previous K5.

The farmers told Mr Makasa, who was accompanied by senior officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, that some farmers were failing to buy enough bags of fertiliser at the present price.

Mr Makasa told the farmers that although the complaints they had raised were country-wide he had taken note of them.

He informed the farmers

that the question of marketing would not be left to Namboard alone as the Board did not have enough transport.

"It is with this in mind that the Government is trying out a new approach to marketing by providing silos throughout the country so that maize is not damaged by rain," he said.

He added that since harvesting was done almost at the same time, the Board was not capable of collecting all the maize harvested throughout Zambia.

"The provision of these silos at all corners of the country would enable the maize to stay longer without fear of being destroyed by rain," Mr Makasa said.

Mr Makasa also promised to look into allegations that the AFC was employing ulterior methods in giving out loans to farmers.

During the tour, some farmers complained to him that the company had been approving loan applications from non-farmers.

"The company approves loan applications for people without a single hectare of land leaving us farmers in the cold," complained a Mr Chitimukulu at Mungalla farm.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

FROM time to time Zambia has proved that she can get the bureaucratic machine moving faster than its usual snail's pace.

There was the flurry of work that ended in the splendid achievement of building the Mulungushi Hall. There are the numerous Party general conferences and now the Commonwealth conference.

All these projects have shown that given clear directions, adequate funds and a sense of urgency, Zambians can get on with the task and complete it on time.

The same sense of urgency to beat a deadline must now be applied to the task of building grain storage silos throughout the country as announced by member of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa.

Silos to store maize and prevent wasteful damage by rain and the consequent loss of food must be built quickly. We should not again be surprised when the rains come.

If they break early then we have only 17 weeks to the first downpour. If the rains break late, then we have 20 weeks. That is a short time but, with will, the task can be done.

That means cutting every corner. There should be no need to start at the drawing board. There must be plenty of proven designs already on record. Use them.

Divert cement from some of the needless prestige skyscrapers and use it to conserve Zambia's food stocks. The lessons of the past two seasons have been learned.

Namboard must prepare itself for lower deliveries of maize from the rural areas this year.

Rather than face hunger through inadequate deliveries of mealie-meal from the National Milling Company, many peasant farmers will store much of their crop in traditional grain silos.

They will forego the lure of cash for that crop for the certainty of eating.

The lessons of the past have to be applied to decisions of today. One of the lessons Zambia has learned is that over-centralisation is the death of farming and a drawback to agricultural production.

The building of grain silos in the rural areas and the setting up of grinding mills there are both important steps to decentralisation.

We must abolish the ludicrous, expensive and crazy idea that maize grown in the rural areas should be transported at a heavy cost in fuel to be milled in towns, and then transported all the way back to the rural areas.

All the while precious imported fuel is being needlessly burned up and transporters are becoming rich on completely futile journeys

Mr Makasa's efforts to change that crazy idea must be backed to the hilt by all the executives responsible for carrying out the new policy.

NAMBOARD BEGINS COLLECTING MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jun 79 p 2

[Text]

NAMBOARD has bought about 7,000 bags of maize from two provinces.

A spokesman for the board said they had bought 7,799 bags of maize from Southern and Central provinces.

The board has reserved 310 trucks from 91 transporters for maize collection.

The spokesman who attributed the late arrival of the rains for this year's small harvest said: "It is likely that some farmers are still waiting for their maize to dry before selling."

He urged all farmers to sell their produce quickly and to make use of the bonus the Government had introduced for every bag of maize delivered to Namboard before July 31.

The early buying drive follows complaints from farmers in many parts of the country that Namboard had failed to collect their maize.

Last May, Southern Province political secretary, Mr Axon Soko urged Namboard and Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union to ensure that no maize was left undelivered to main depots.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EEC INVESTMENTS NOTED--The European Economic Community (EEC), has so far committed a total of K42.8 million in development projects in Zambia. This is out of K54.7 million of which agriculture is the priority, constituting 63 per cent of the programme, according to the "Courier" magazine, which looks into the development of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the EEC. The finance committed so far represents 38 per cent of the EEC indicative programme for its Zambian national programme in agriculture, economic and social infrastructure, education, training, miscellaneous and contingencies projects which include the tourism master plan study released last week. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jun 79 p 2]

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